REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,145.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY. JANUARY 3, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Inland Postage on Newspapers having been reduced by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

The uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three Months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

[illegible] Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the [illegible] at any address in town, or [illegible] *Gazette* is now delivered each morning [illegible] posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander D. MacCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th January 1872, at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1872.		Jan. 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave Colombo	25
,, Rutnagherry	17	,, Galle	26
,, Vingorla	17	,, Negapatam	29
,, Carwar	18		Feb.
,, Mangalore	19	,, Madras	1
,, Cannanore	20	,, Coconada	3
,, Tellicherry	20	,, Vizagapatam	4
,, Calicut	21	,, Bimlipatam	4
,, Beypore	21	,, Gopaulpore	5
,, Cochin	22	,, False Point	6
,, Alleppey	23	Arrive CALCUTTA	7
,, Tuticorin	24		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th January 1872, at noon.

Jan. 1872		Jan. 1872	
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSSORAH	26
,, Kurrachee	12	,, Fao	26
,, Guadur	13	,, Bushire	27
,, Muscat	15		Feb.
,, Bunder Abbas	17	,, Linga	1
,, Linga	19	,, Bunder Abbas	2
,, Bushire	21	,, Muscat	4
,, Fao	23	,, Guadur	6
Arrive BUSSORAH	24	,, Kurrachee	9
		Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO LIVERPOOL.

(To sail on or about the 6th of January.)

THE magnificent full-powered Screw Steam-ship NEMESIS, First-class, 2,717 tons Register, 550 Horse Power, J. Stuart, Commander (lately belonging to the P. & O. Company), offers an excellent opportunity for intending Passengers, having large and airy Cabins.

The Rates for Passage (exclusive of Wines) are—

1st Class to Liverpool	£ 50
,, Suez	£ 30

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without Food.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.
INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The APIS, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th January, and the SPHINX, 1,400 tons, on or about the 10th February.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 300 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free ; 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co. :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 16th December 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 8th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons and 450 H.P.), Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at M[illegible] the day of sailing. [illegible] Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on [illegible]

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th Jan., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 2nd January.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 tons, and 300 Horse Power, G. A. Hanscom, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 15th February 1872.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool, via Suez Canal, 1st Class	Rs. 500	
Do. Do. 2nd Class	350	Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez, 1st Class	350	
Do. 2nd Class	225	

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1871.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To follow the s.s. Xantho.)

WALAMO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H. P. (Nom.)

THIS favourite Steamer will be again despatched about the end of January. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation (amidships) for a large number of First Class Passengers, and can also take a few in the Second Cabin. She carries an experienced Doctor and Stewardess, and in table arrangements and otherwise everything will be done to insure the comfort of passengers. The Rates of Passage are as follow :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Suez	£30	£20
To Liverpool	£50	£30

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be had on board. Applications for passage to be made to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., or to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1871.

N.B.—Will be followed by the well-known s.s. Orlando, leaving the end of February.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE magnificent full-powered Screw Steam-ship NEBRASKA, A 1, 22 years, highest class, 2,262 tons register, 350 H. P. nominal, is intended to be despatched positively on the 10th JANUARY 1872.

Her splendid accommodation for Passengers is replete with every luxury.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Fares.

1st Class, to Liverpool	£45	Exclusive of Wines & Spirits,
,, Suez	£30	
,, Malta	£35	

which can be had on board.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH,
Elphinstone Circle.

And for Passage only apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

where Plans of the Cabins may be seen.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas. Rs.	A.	Dhurumtur. Rs.	A.	Oorun. Rs.	A.	Hog Island. Rs.	A.	Oolwa. Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6	0	9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam-ship PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 6th January, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave BOMBAY	Saturday.	Leave COCHIN	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Vingorla	do.	,, Calicut	do.
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Tellicherry	Sunday.
,, Carwar	do.	,, Cannanore	do.
,, Compta	do.	,, Mangalore	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Compta	do.
,, Cannanore	Wednesday	,, Carwar	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	do.	,, Goa	do.
,, Calicut	do.	,, Vingorla	do.
,, Beypore	do.	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday.
Arrive COCHIN	Thursday.	Arrive BOMBAY	Thursday.

For Freight and Passage apply to

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Meadow Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail about the 12th January 1872.

THE fine Iron Ship SIR WALTER SCOTT, Shaw, Commander, has excellent accommodation for a few First-class Passengers. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents.

28th December 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Barque PEMBROKESHIRE, from London, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

STEAM-SHIP EUROPEAN.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

PASSENGERS are to embark by 3 P.M. on THURSDAY, January 4th, 1872.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

FINAL and UNRESERVED SALE OF TOD HEATLY'S well-known and superior Wines, all guaranteed in good order, to close account.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Tod Heatley's Sound Wines without reserve to the highest bidders.

- 1½ dozen Golden Sherry, yellow seal
- 12 ditto Claret, red seal best
- 9 ditto Pints ditto
- 25 ditto Yellow Seal Claret
- 40 ditto Capsuled Claret
- 5 ditto Crown Champagne
- 32 ditto extra 1st quality Moselle
- 27 ditto Crown Moselle
- 2 ditto Dry Gin
- 1 ditto Curacoa
- 2 ditto Brandy, best quality.

In small convenient lots as before to suit the requirements of Purchasers. Samples can be obtained and orders registered at the rooms of the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1872.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 4th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey, White and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

- 11 Bales Grey Shirtings.
- 5 ditto Grey Domestics.
- 5 Cases Swiss Prints.
- 5 ditto Grey Dhotees, 5 yards.
- 5 ditto ditto ditto 6 ditto
- 4 ditto Post and Letter Papers.
- 25 ditto Swiss Condensed Milk.

At 2 P.M., in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on account of whom it may concern, saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane, (Theodore Cook, Esq.)—1 case damaged Philosophical Instruments.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A pair of fine fast-trotting Grey Arab Horses, height 14-3.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1872.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence on 5th proximo.)

THE full-powered and favourite Passenger Screw Steam-ship ROLLO, 1,437 registered tons, Captain Abbott.

The accommodation of this fine new Vessel, which is amidships and similarly arranged to that of the Orlando, so well known in the trade, is extensive and exceptionally good and well ventilated.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
,, ,, to Liverpool	£50
2nd ,, to ,,	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A [illegible] has been ma[illegible] Stewardess is carried, and special provision [illegible] by the Owners to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers, the absence of which so frequently occasions inconvenience and discomfort.

A medical man of experience is regularly attached to the Steamer, and punctuality with respect to date of departure will be observed.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 18th instant.)

THE new and powerful Steam Ship St. OLAF, Captain Uille, registered 1,935 tons and highest Class at Lloyd's.

This Steamer has extensive and very superior accommodation for Passengers, both first and second class. There is a Stewardess on board, and the services of a Surgeon will be available.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
,, ,, to Liverpool	£50
2nd ,, to ,,	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA.

THURSDAY, 4th JANUARY, 1872,
FOR
THE FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MADAME CARSON.

PROGRAMME KHO DEKKHO.

PART FIRST.

Introductory Overture ....Julian's "Eight o'clock" Polka.
Ballad..........Snow White Blossoms..Mr. S. Herberte.
Chansonnette ..La Rieuse..........Madame Carson.

COMIC ANGLO-INDIAN INTERLUDE,
Introducing the Original Songs,
"I WISH THAT I'D BEEN BORN A GIRL,"
AND
"COOCHPERWANIE MARI JAHN,"
BY
DAVE CARSON.

Solo Violin ....Le Romantique ...Mons. Semeladis
Nautical Song ....Tom Bowling ......Mr. S. Herberte
" Per. he Non Vikni Ancora. The Guard's Waltz, Madame Carson

MUSICAL INTERLUDE,
Consisting of a Performance on the Piano, Cornet, Drum, and Bells, simultaneously,
Mr. H. GOULSTONE.

Part First will conclude with
BISMARCK'S PET,
OR
THE GERMAN NIGGER,
DAVE CARSON.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

Descriptive Song...The Ship on Fire..............Mr. H. Goulstone.

THE BIG SUN FLOWER,
BY
DAVE CARSON.

Violin Fantasia....Le Tremolo—De Beriot ...Mons. Semeladis.
Ballad..............Farewel, my mother dear..Mr. S. Herberte.
Cavatina ....Robert Le Diable ....Madame Carson.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with
DAVE CARSON'S ORIGINAL SKETCH, ENTITLED,
THE INTELLIGENT YOUTH.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4 0 0	Gallery	Rs. 1 0 0
Stalls	,, 2 0 0	Pit	,, 1 0 0

Children—Half Price.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at 9 P.M. Reserved Seat Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co., where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB
WILL APPEAR, FOR THE FOURTH TIME THIS SEASON,
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 3rd JANUARY 1872,
In the Sensational Play of
ALADDIN,
OR
THE WONDERFUL LAMP,
Dramatised from the *Arabian Nights*.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Reserved	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 2
,, Unreserved	,, 3	Gallery	,, 1-8
Pit	Re. 1.		

Tickets to be had of the *Duftar Ashkara Press*, Fort ; at the *Union Press*, Dhobie Talao ; and at the Theatre on the Night of Performance.

Doors open at 8 P.M. ; Performance to commence at 8-30 P.M.

A GOOD BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP between the Undersigned, carried on under the Firm of H. D. FRECK & Co., was DISSOLVED by MUTUAL CONSENT on the 18th November last. All contracts and engagements will be carried out by Mr. EMIL SPINNER, who is entrusted with the liquidation.

H. D. FRECK.
EMIL SPINNER.

THE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation)—All persons having CLAIMS against the above Company are requested to SEND PARTICULARS thereof immediately to the Undersigned, at his Office, No. 6, Apollo Street, Bombay. Dated this 2nd day of January 1872.

H. W. PAYNE, Liquidator.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY established ourselves at this place as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS under the Style and Firm of

E. SPINNER & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1872.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that CHARLES JOHN BUNYON, WILLIAM POLLARD PATTISON, and STEPHEN PHILPOT LOW, nominated as PROVISIONAL OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS of the above Society, by an Order of the High Court of Chancery, dated the 17th November 1871, have APPOINTED the Undersigned as their ATTORNEYS in Bombay, to whom all persons are hereby required to pay their Debts to the Society, as well as any future Premiums.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

NOTIFICATION OF THE ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, UNDER SECTIONS II. and III. of THE MUNICIPAL LOAN BILL.—It is hereby notified, that the Undersigned did, on TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rs. 16,000, being the THIRTIETH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the 15 LAC LOAN, with interest ; and also the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the THIRTIETH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the SCARCITY of SPARKLING WINES, they are compelled to ADVANCE the PRESENT RATES. On and after the 6th inst., Prices will be as under, viz. :—

Magnums of Champagne		Rs. 84	per dozen.
Finest Dry.	do. qts.	,, 42	,,
Fine Sparkling,	do. qts.	,, 38	,,
Good ,,	do. qts.	,, 32	,,

Dean Lane, Bombay, 1st January 1872.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the Thomson's Road Steamer "RAJAH," 8 horse power nominal, imported in 1870. This Engine has been successfully worked in different Coffee Districts of Ceylon for a year and a half past, but cost of fuel and the defective state of the Roads and Bridges have hindered its establishing itself as a means of transport.

Further information will be given and offers received by

Messrs. GEORGE WALL & Co., Colombo,
Or by GADDUM & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, KEROSINE OIL.—The Undersigned having received a consignment of the finest refined KEROSINE OIL, direct from New York, are prepared to supply consumers at the following reduced rates, viz :—

Per Case of 10 gallons (containing 2 tins)	Rs. 11
,, Tin of 5 gallons	,,

We are also prepared to register purchasers for Oil expected to arrive shortly per sailing vessel, at Rs. 10-8 per case.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 2nd January 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. [illegible] hereby informed of the ARRIV[AL] [illegible] requested to TAKE DELIVERY of th[illegible]

W. [illegible]

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY.

NEW FORWARDING AGENCY.

THE GENERAL SEA AND LAND TRANSPORT AGENCY.

THIS AGENCY begins operations from to-day, and is prepared to forward parcels [illegible] ages to all parts of the world.

AGENTS :

D. P. Batha & Co., [illegible]
Messrs. Ri[illegible], Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.
[illegible] ard Passmore & Co., 3 Newman's Court, Cornhill, London.

Passengers' Luggage shipped, Passages engaged, and every attention paid to parties coming to or leaving India.

The terms are moderate. Prompt despatch given to goods and parcels, and every care taken that they are forwarded by the most expeditious routes towards destination.

All particulars given on application.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
General Merchants and Agents,
11, Oak Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 1st January 1872.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY & CO.'S PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF FRIDAY, 5th JANUARY, IS WITHDRAWN.

A good portion of the Miscellaneous Stock having been disposed of by Private Sale, there will be no further Auction Sale.

During this week will be offered at VERY REDUCED RATES the following articles ; such as remain unsold will be re-shipped to England :—

A splendid assortment of
MATHEMATICAL,
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
ARCHITECTURAL,
and
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS,
and
DRAWING PAPERS.
Detailed Catalogues will appear.

A small and select Invoice of
FRAMED CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS,
and
EXQUISITELY-COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHS.

Several
CARRE'S ICE-MAKING MACHINES.

SWEET-TONED ORCHESTRINA,
(Suitable for playing by hand or by mechanical contrivance).

THE
JEWELLERY
Is of a quality and workmanship seldom procurable in Bombay.
IT COMPRISES
BRACELETS,
Set with Jewels, of Elegant Designs.
NECKLETS AND NECK CHAINS,
Of worked Gold.
SPLENDID SUITES OF BRACELETS, BROOCH, AND EAR-RINGS.
(Some remarkable works of Art.)
DEMI-SUITES,
Of Brooch and Ear-Rings of the most varied and the newest Patterns.

KLASEREI'S WINES.

LETTER-COPYING PRESSES.

DRAWING PAPER.
&c., &c., &c.

N.B.—THE REDUCED RATES ARE FOR CASH ONLY.

SOUNDY & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—Our BUSINESS will, from the 1st JANUARY 1872, be carried on under the Style of KING and Co.

GEO. S. KING & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1871.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,

Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses ; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and pair of young Australian HORSES.

NEW STORY BY WILKIE COLLINS.

IN THE
"ENGLISHMAN'S"
SATURDAY EVENING JOURNAL
Of the 9th December next,

Will be commenced an Original Story by WILKIE COLLINS, the Copyright of which for India has been purchased by the Proprietors of the *Englishman*.

☞ Orders should be addressed, without delay, to the Manager, *Englishman*, 9, Hare Street Calcutta.

NOTICE.—Sealed TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to Noon of the 18th JANUARY 1872, for the supply by Contracts specified in the Schedules, for one year, from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873.

Tenders to be superscribed " Tender for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tenderer will be required to deposit 10 per cent. on the acceptance of his Tender.

Each Tenderer must produce with his Tender samples of the principal Stores he tenders, such as Canvas by the Bolt, Rope by the Coil, Paint by the Keg, Oil by the Tin, Tallow by the Pound. Unless his Samples are equal to the Government Sample, such Tender will be rejected irrespective of price.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract, can obtain, on application at this Office, Printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection therewith.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 12th December 1871.

"THE INDIAN ANTIQUARY."

ON Friday, the 5th of January 1872, will be Published, in Bombay, the FIRST NUMBER OF A MONTHLY JOURNAL of ORIENTAL RESEARCH, of 32 pages, in Demy 4to, to be called "The Indian Antiquary," intended as a medium of communication between Oriental Scholars in India, Europe, and America, and a repertory for information on the Antiquities, History, Geography, Literature, Religion, Mythology, Natural History, Ethnography, and Folk-lore of India and the adjoining Countries. It will contain Contributions from the ablest writers.

Among the Contributors are Dr. G. W. Leitner, Lahore ; J. Beames, Esq., B.C.S., Balasore ; Rev. K. M. Bannerji, Calcutta ; Prof. Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar ; Pro. H. Blochmann, M.A., Calcutta ; Dr. G. Bühler ; A. Burnell, Esq., C.S , Tanjore ; J. F. Fleet, Esq., C.S., Belgaum ; the Rev. Murray Mitchell, Calcutta ; F. S. Growse, Muttra, &c., &c.

Subscribers' Names will be registered on receipt of a Remittance for Six or Twelve Months' Subscription by the Manager, at the rate of Rs. 20 per annum. This includes Postage.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their Names as early as possible.

All Communications relative to Subscriptions and Business Matters to be addressed to J. SCOTT, Manager of *The Indian Antiquary*, 8, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Agents......{ Calcutta—Wyman & Co.
{ Bombay—Thacker, Vining, & Co.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

There are several Pages still available for Advertisements.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 169 of 1870.

SUCCARAM MOROBA and NARAYEN MOROBA, of Bombay, Hindoo, Sons, Heirs, and Legal Personal Representatives, according to Hindoo Law, of Moroba Jugonnathjee, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, now residing at Worlee ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

BALCRUSTNA TRIMBUCK RANADAY, Hindoo, residing at a place called Kavatla, in the District of Dadurpul, which is under the Zillah of Ahmednugger, beyond the Ordinary Jurisdiction of this Honorable Court ....Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 28th day of June 1870, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, the Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January 1872, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon :—

All the Estate and Interest of the defendant Balcrustna Trimbuck Ranaday and of the plaintiffs Succaram Moroba and Narayen Moroba, or any of them, in all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house with appurtenances standing on Fazendary ground, containing by admeasurement four hundred and sixty-four square yards, be the same a little more or less, and situate at Worlee, Middle Pakady, near the temple of Shree Kadaraishwar, in the Sub-district of Mazagon, on the west side of Worlee Road, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 1, and bounded on the east by the public road to Worlee, and on the north, south, and west by the Fazendary ground belonging to the temple of Kad[illegible] and which said premises formerly were occupied by [illegible] defendant Balcrustna Trimbuck [illegible]

[illegible] conditions of sale application may [illegible] Commissioner, or at the Office of [illegible] KIPSEY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, [illegible] day of December 1871.

[CH]ARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND LONDON.

IN directing attention to the following quotations of the Wines we have in stock, we beg to call to the notice of the Wine-drinking Community of Bombay some of the numerous Testimonials we have received from Regimental Messes alone since we established a branch of our business in this Presidency, [illegible] showing clearly that our mode of conducting business has [illegible] and the Wines we have supplied have given been appreciated, [illegible] has been our good fortune to place them. satisfaction wherever it [illegible]

During our existence in Bombay, we [illegible] have opened accounts with no fewer than 84 Regimental Messes.

- 14 BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY.
- 6 REGIMENTS OF H. M.'s CAVALRY.
- 6 ,, ,, N. CAVALRY.
- 16 ,, ,, INFANTRY.
- 26 ,, ,, N. INFANTRY.
- 16 ,, ,, M. N. INFANTRY.
- 8 CLUBS.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the Quality and Purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (dry), Rs. 32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single Magnums, and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. 32, 34, and * 39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 38 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34, and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, After-dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27 per dozen.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS.—LORD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS.—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM MESS PRESIDENTS,

RECEIVED BY THE BOMBAY BRANCH.

Kamthi, 5th Feb. 1871.

I have much pleasure in testifying that all our orders during the past year have been most carefully and promptly executed, and have always given entire satisfaction. All the Liquor we have got from you of every sort has always been found of first-rate quality, and we have not a single complaint of any sort to make.

(Signed) C. RAIKES, Major,
Mess President, D-20 R.A., Kamthi.

Cannanore, Malabar Coast.

Our Mess having for many months been supplied with Beer, Wines, &c., by Messrs. Payne & Co., Bombay, I have much pleasure in certifying that everything obtained from that Firm has invariably given satisfaction. If when all was good, it is possible to mention one article as superior to others, I should certainly particularize the Beer.

In addition to the quality of their supplies, I would wish to add my testimony to the great liberality which has characterized all their dealings. I would recommend all Messes to give them a trial. I feel convinced none would regret it.

(Signed) CHARLES WHITE, Asst. Surgeon, D-20 R.A.,
Mess Secretary, R.A.

Mhow, 4th Feb. 1871.

I have much pleasure in informing you that, during the two years we have obtained supplies from your Firm, our orders have been promptly executed, and to our entire satisfaction. The Beer, especially, has always been good, and the last supply of dry Champagne was excellent.

(Signed) GERALD H. KENNEDY, Capt.,
Mess President, 3rd N. L. I.

Ahmedabad, 3rd Feb. 1871.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the goodness of all stores supplied by Messrs. Payne and Co., Bombay, during the last two years. All orders have been carefully and promptly attended to by them.

S. FELLOWS, Major,
Mess President, 8th Regiment Bombay N. I.

Aurungabad, 6th Feb. 1871.

I have much pleasure in stating that the Beer, Sparkling Wines, &c., supplied by Messrs. Payne and Company, since the establishment of their Firm in Bombay, to the Aurungabad Mess, have always been of the best quality, and given universal satisfaction.

(Signed) M. P. MORIARTY, Captain,
Secretary, Aurungabad Mess.

Ellichpore, 9th Feb. 1871.

I have much pleasure in letting you know that all the supplies you have sent to the Ellichpore Mess have been excellent, and that your method of conducting business has been considered liberal.

(Signed) J. G. POLLOCK, Lieut.,
Secretary, Ellichpore Mess.

Royal Artillery Mess, Kamptee, 27th Feb. 1871.

I have much pleasure in testifying that all orders from this Mess on your Establishment, during the past year, have been carried out with celerity and precision, and that the Wines, &c., supplied have been of good quality.

(Signed) H. M. FINLAY, Capt., R.A.,
President, Mess Committee.

Hyderabad (Sind), 13th Feb. 1871.

I am glad to be able to say that all the stores supplied by you to this Mess have given every satisfaction.

(Signed) H. F. GIBB, Capt.,
President, C-E., R.H.A. Mess.

Kamptee, 5th Feb. 1871.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the good quality of the Beer and Wine you have supplied to the Mess during the last year, and also to the prompt manner in which you have attended to our orders.

(Signed) A. N. CLAY, Capt.,
P. M. Committee, 79th (Cameron Highlanders).

Deesa, 4th Feb. 1871.

I am desired to state that all our orders have been carried out most satisfactorily by you.

(Signed) PHIL. JUSTICE, Lieut.,
Mess Secretary, 108th.

Poona, 1st Feb. 1871.

I have much pleasure in stating that during the time the Mess 1st Light Cavalry has been dealing with your Firm, they have been supplied with the very best articles, and given much satisfaction.

(Signed) C. A. LOCH, Major,
Mess President, 1st Light Cavalry.

Neemuch, 5th Feb. 1871.

I have much pleasure in stating that the Beer and Wines supplied to the Mess by Messrs. Payne and Co., Bombay and Poona, have given universal satisfaction, and that all orders have been promptly attended to.

(Signed) MOSLEY MAYNE, Lieut.,
Mess President, 3rd Light Cavalry.

Seroor, 6th Feb. 1871.

I have much pleasure in stating that the goods supplied by you to the Regimental Mess invariably gave satisfaction, and that all orders have been promptly and carefully carried out by you.

(Signed) C. D. La TOUCHE, Major,
Mess President, Poona Horse.

Jacobabad, 8th Feb. 1871.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the orders we have given you during the past year have been carried out to the satisfaction of the Officers of the Brigade.

(Signed) E. SWATMAN REYNOLDS, Lieut.,
Mess Secretary, Sind Horse Brigade.

Poona, 14th Feb. 1871.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the excellent quality of the stores which you have from time to time supplied to the Mess of H M.'s 9th N. I., and also the highly satisfactory manner in which you have executed any order entrusted to you.

(Signed) G. W. HANSON, Major,
Mess President, H.M.'s 9th N. I.

Mhow, 9th Feb. 1871.

I have the pleasure to state that the Draught Beer supplied by you to the Mess of the 14th N. I. has been much approved of.

(Signed) F. E. FRANCIS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Late P. M. Committee, 14th N. I.

Bombay, 4th Feb. 1871.

The Officers of the 21st N. I., or Marine Battalion, have been very well satisfied with all the supplies they have received from your Firm during the last year.

(Signed) R DEEY HASSARD, Lieut.-Colonel,
Mess President.

Secunderabad, 9th Feb. 1871.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the excellent quality of the various Wines and Brandies supplied by you to the Mess 24th Regiment N. I. during the past two and a-half years. Also to your prompt and careful execution of all orders.

(Signed) C. L. PEREIRA, Major,
Mess President, 24th Regiment M. N. I.

Kamptee, 6th Feb. 1871.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the excellent quality of the Beer, and other supplies received from you for the Mess of the Regiment, and the promptitude with which all orders have been executed.

(Signed) W. M. DICKENSON, Capt.,
P. M. Committee, 1st Regiment M. N. I.

Raepore, 13th Feb. 1871.

I have the pleasure to inform you that you have carried out all our orders for supplies to our satisfaction.

(Signed) CHAS. SHEPPARD, Lieut.,
Mess Secretary, 11th Regiment M. N. I.

Setabuldee, Nagpore, 22nd March 1871.

Our transactions with your Firm have not been large—as we have no dining Mess—but such little Indents of ours as you have met have given great satisfaction in their results.

(Signed) J. WALLACE, Lieut.-Colonel,
President and Secretary, Mess 30th Regiment M. N. I.

Bolarum, 8th Feb. 1871.

I have the pleasure to inform you that our Mess has been much pleased with the supplies furnished us by you. The Wines were considered excellent.

(Signed) G. A. BURN, Surgeon,
Secretary, Bolarum Mess.

Hingolee, Deccan, 7th Feb. 1871.

I beg to state that the Beer, Wines, and Spirits supplied by you during the past year to the Hingolee Mess, of the Hyderabad Contingent, have given every satisfaction.

(Signed) W. WELDON, Lieut.-Colonel,
President, Hingolee Mess Committee.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

The following exhibit the number of Messes our Calcutta Firm has supplied. Annexed will be found some of the numerous Testimonials received from Presidents of Messes :—

- 11 Regiments of British Cavalry.
- 82 Regiments of British Infantry.
- 7 Brigades of Royal Horse Artillery.
- 53 Brigades of Royal Foot Artillery.
- 26 Regiments of Bengal and Madras Cavalry.
- 61 Regiments of Bengal Infantry.
- 11 Regiments of late Bengal Infantry.
- 15 Regiments of Bombay and Madras Infantry.
- 22 Miscellaneous Regiments.

288 Messes.

Fort William, 27th Nov. 1866.

I have much pleasure [illegible] in stating that during the six months I was Mess President of the 20th Regiment, stationed in Fort William, I had great pleasure in dealing [illegible] with the Firm of Messrs. Payne and Co. Every transaction we had was [illegible] satisfactory, and their Wine was much liked by all.

(Signed) A. W. L. MIREHOUSE, Capt.,
Mess President, H. M.'s 20th Re[illegible]

Benares, 22nd March 1866.

As President of the Officers' Mess 7th Dragoon Guards, I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the very satisfactory manner in which all orders given you have been executed.

The articles supplied have invariably been of the best description, and for promptness of despatch I can, after years of experience, pronounce your House to be unequalled.

(Signed) F. T. BLUNT, Capt.,
President, Officers' Mess, 7th Dragoons.

Goruckpore, 28th April 1866.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the excellent quality of the goods supplied by you to the Mess of the 37th Regiment N. I., which has dealt with you for some five or six years.

(Signed) F. A. MONTRIOU, Lieut.,
Mess Secretary, 37th N. I.

Saugor, Central India, 9th May 1866.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the quality of the articles you have supplied to the 4th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry during the last 8 years ; to the prompt manner in which you have always attended to our orders ; and to the liberal spirit in which you have so often met us in defraying the expense of losses.

I must, in justice to you, declare that your supplies have ever given great satisfaction to all the Officers of the Regiment.

(Signed) J. M. C. GALLOWAY, Capt.,
Mess Secy., Cadre 4th M. L. C.

Bijnore, en route to Jullundur, 27th March 1866.

I have very great pleasure in certifying to the fact of our Mess being in every way fully satisfied with the manner in which you have supplied it for nearly four years. We have never had reason to find fault with or return anything sent by you during that period, and your attention to our orders, whether large or small, has given us every reason to be satisfied.

(Signed) DUNCAN J. STEWART, Capt.,
Secy. Mess Committee, 4th Goorkhas.

Ahmedabad, 14th April 1866.

The Officers of the 17th Bombay Native Infantry have great pleasure in testifying to the manner in which Messrs. Payne & Co., Belatee Bungalow, Calcutta, have always served them during a course of two years. Their supplies of Draught Beer, &c., to the Mess of the Regiment were invariably excellent, and all orders attended to carefully and quickly, giving such satisfaction, that their custom has always been recommended when it lay in the power of the Mess to do so.

(Signed) W. A. SALMON, Lieut.,
17th B. N. I.

Ferozepore, 10th June 1866.

Certified that Messrs. Payne & Co., Belatee Bungalow, Calcutta, have supplied the Mess 15th Loodianah Seikhs for many years, and have always given the highest satisfaction.

(Signed) R. W. GLASSE, Capt.,
Mess President, 15th Regt. N.I.

Rawul Pindee, 28th March 1866.

I have great pleasure in certifying to the uniform good quality of the Beer and Wines received, during seven years, from Messrs. Payne & Co., Belatee Bungalow, Calcutta ; and I wish to add, also, that in accounts I have met with greatest politeness and consideration.

(Signed) A. ETESON, Asst. Surgeon,
Mess President, 18th Bengal Cavalry.

Lucknow, 20th April 1866.

Payne and Co. have supplied the Officers' Mess, 55th Regiment, with Beer, &c., since the Regiment has been in Calcutta ; the quality of all articles supplied has been of the very best, and all orders have met with immediate attention.

(Signed) W. H. ROWLAND, Capt.,
P. M. Committee, 55th Regt.

Benares, 1st April 1866.

I have much pleasure in stating that you have supplied our Mess with Beer, Cigars, &c., since our arrival in India in November 1864. We always received them in excellent order and of very good quality, particularly the Draught Beer and Cigars, &c. All communications with your Firm have been answered and attended to with the utmost promptness and civility.

(Signed) G. MARRINER, Capt.,
Mess President, 58th Regt.

Nowshera, 30th March 1866.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the manner in which Messrs. Payne & Co. have always treated us, and the satisfaction which they have given the Mess. All our orders having been promptly attended to, the articles supplied being always of first-rate quality.

(Signed) EDWARD CARTER, Capt.,
90th Light Infantry, Mess President.

Umballa, 24th March 1866.

I have great pleasure in stating that the Regiment has been perfectly satisfied with every article supplied to them by your Firm, and the great promptitude with which all orders have been executed.

(Signed) H. L. CAFE, Capt.,
H. M.'s 94th Regt.

Ferozepore, 25th March 1866.

As our Mess has dealt with your Firm for a considerable time, I have much pleasure in testifying to the great care and attention you have always shown in executing orders, and also to the very good quality of the Beer, &c., supplied by you to this Mess.

(Signed) H. I. E. FORD, Lieut.,
Mess Manager, Officers' Mess, A-19th R.A.

Barrackpore, 27th March 1866.

As President of the Royal Artillery Mess here, I have much pleasure in testifying to the very good quality of your supplies, and the prompt manner in which all orders have been attended to by your Firm.

(Signed) Ed. T. HUME, Capt.,
Royal Artillery.

Nusseerabad, 30th March 1866.

The supplies we have from time to time received from Messrs. Payne & Co. have always been of excellent quality, and we have always found the Firm obliging and attentive to orders sent.

(Signed) W. M. BOLTON, Major,
Mess President, 106th Light Infantry.

Jhansie, 23rd April 1866.

Messrs. Payne and Co. have supplied the Mess of the 10th Bengal Lancers with Beer, &c., for several years. The quality of their supplies has generally been excellent, and they have always attended promptly to the orders sent them.

(Signed) A. T. ARMSTRONG, Major,
President, Mess Committee, 10th Bengal Lancers.

Jubbulpore, 3rd April 1866.

I have much pleasure to state that the Officers of the Regiment have at all times spoken with satisfaction regarding the quality of your supplies forwarded for the use of the Office Mess, and I may add that your dealings have been carried on in a very satisfactory manner.

(Signed) W. RAMSAY, Major,
President, Mess Committee, 10th Regt. M. N. I.

Fort William, 25th March 1866.

I have much pleasure in certifying that Messrs. Payne and Co. have supplied the Mess of the 34th Regt. N. I. with *Wines, Beer*, &c., and that they have given every attention to supply good articles, and have always shown a readiness to make allowance where goods have not turned out good.

(Signed) G. J. PASLEY, Captain,
Mess President, 34th Regt. N. I.

Peshawur, 24th April 1866.

The quality of the Beer, &c., supplied by you to our Mess, while I was Mess Manager, I have much pleasure in stating was always of the best quality, and invariably gave satisfaction.

(Signed) T. S. BARRY, Asst.-Surgeon,
Late Mess Manager, Jullunder E. A. Mess.

Lucknow, 31st March 1868.

I have much pleasure in stating that the goods supplied by you to the Mess have always been of the best quality, and given great satisfaction.

(Signed) J. L. FERRIS, Lieut.,
Mess Manager, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

Peshawur, 27th March 1866.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the supplies of all descriptions which you have furnished to the Mess 9th Bengal Cavalry, have invariably been good, and met with the approval of the members of the Mess.

(Signed) H. T. OLDFIELD, Capt.,
President, Mess Committee, 9th Bengal Cavalry.

Mooltan, 31st March 1866.

I have much pleasure in stating that while President of the Mess 15th B. C., I had every reason to be satisfied with the quality of your supplies, and with the manner in which you attended to all the orders sent to you.

(Signed) H. M. GREENHOW, Surgeon,
Late Mess President, 15th Bengal Cavalry.

Saugor, 29th March 1866.

I certify that the Officers' Mess, 1-7th Royal Fusiliers, has been supplied by Messrs. Payne & Co., Calcutta, with Bass's Beer in hogsheads, and it has always been found of first-rate quality, and arrived in good condition.

(Signed) A. BENNETT, Capt.,
P. M. Committee, 1-7th Royal Fusiliers.

Seetapore, 24th March 1866.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the excellence of your supplies to our Mess, and that you have invariably attended to our orders with promptitude.

(Signed) Wm. T. BAKER, Capt.,
P. M. Committee, 1-12th Regt.

Rawul Pindee, 26th March 1866.

I have great pleasure in stating that the Officers of the 79th Highlanders consider the Beer as particularly good that you have supplied to the Mess during the part year. I shall certainly get our next supply from you, as the Beer contained in the hogsheads you sent us was the best I have ever tasted in India.

(Signed) P. PERCIVAL, Capt.,
P. M. Committee, 79th Highlanders.

Agra, 9th April 1866.

I am glad to be able to state that we have always been satisfied in our dealings with your Firm.

(Signed) A. T. WINTLE, Lieut.,
Mess President, 7-22 R.A.

Rawul Pindee, 26th March 1866.

Payne & Co. supplied the Mess of the 5th Battalion Bengal Artillery with Wines, &c., during three years, sending them to the frontier port of Thayetmyo, in Burmah, in very good order. Having been Mess President during a great portion of the time, I am glad to certify to this.

(Signed) A. ETESON, Asst.-Surgeon,
Formerly Mess President, Arty. Division Mess, Thayetmyo.

Campbellpore, 29th March 1866.

I have the pleasure to state that the Beer, &c., supplied by you to the Regiment have given satisfaction.

(Signed) J. C. LOCKWOOD, Capt.,
Mess President, 20th Hussars.

Umballa, 24th March 1866.

I have great pleasure in stating that for the last year and a-half since I have been President of the Mess Committee, the cask Beer (with which you have regularly supplied us) and other stores have given great satisfaction.

(Signed) C. P. LANE, Capt.,
President, Mess Committee, 21st Hussars.

Deolee, 6th April 1866.

I have much pleasure in stating that the cask Beer you have supplied to our Mess has been approved of.

(Signed) J. D. CRAWFORD, Surgeon,
Mess Manager, 2nd Bengal Cavalry.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

WINES, SPIRIT[illegible]

PAYNE AND [illegible]

2nd Regt. C. I. Horse, G[illegible]

I have much pleasure in testify[illegible] supplied by you during the years [illegible] as Me[illegible] has been uniformly good.

(Signed) C. B. HORSBURGH, Lieut.,
H. M. 2nd Regt. C[illegible]

Ferozepore, 30th March 1866.

The Wines, Beer, &c., supplied to the Mess by Messrs. Payne & Co., Calcutta, for the last nine months, during which time I had charge of the Mess, have given very general satisfaction.

(Signed) W. M. HARNETT, Capt.,
P. M. Committee, 97th Regt.

Debroghur, 24th April 1866.

I have the pleasure to state that we have been always quite pleased as to the quality of your supplies and to the manner in which you have always attended to our orders.

(Signed) Wm. O'BRIEN, Capt., R.A.,
Commanding Assam Local Artillery.

Dera Ismail Khan, 26th March 1866.

Payne & Co., Calcutta, supplied the Mess, 1st Punjab Infantry, with goods, which have been of good quality. The [illegible] orders have always been promptly attended to.

(Signed) T. HIGGINSON, Lieut.,
Mess President, 1st Punjab Infantry.

Dera Ghazee Khan, 26th March 1866.

I have much pleasure in stating that you have always treated our Mess very well. Your supplies have been invariably good, and our orders have always been promptly executed.

(Signed) S. B[illegible], Lieut.,
Mess President, 2nd Sikhs.

Kohat, 3rd March 1866.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the quality of all goods you have supplied to the Mess 3rd N. I. Your Beer in wood is excellent, and the greatest care taken in packing.

(Signed) F. T. BAINBRIDGE, Capt.,
3rd Sikhs.

Bareilly, 26th March 1866.

I have the pleasure in certifying that the Beer, Wines, &c., of all sorts, which you have from time to time supplied the Mess 8th N.I., have been of excellent quality, and have given entire satisfaction.

(Signed) J. T. SHAKESPEAR, Col.,
Commanding 8th N.I.

Dacca, 24th March 1866.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, and to thank you for the liberal manner in which you have treated the Mess; and the goods supplied by you to the Mess 17th N.I. have always given satisfaction.

(Signed) T. DAWES, Lieut.,
Secy., Mess Committee, 17th N.I.

Rawul Pindee, 15th April 1866.

I have great pleasure in testifying that during the time I managed the Mess, the articles you furnished it with were generally of good quality. The cask Beer and Cheroots you lately sent up have been pronounced first-rate.

(Signed) H. W. GORDON, Lieut.,
20th Punjab N.I.

Peshawur, 4th April 1866.

Payne & Co. have supplied the Mess 27th Punjab Infantry with English bottled Beer. It was very much approved of.

(Signed) C. E. HUNTER, Lieut.,
Mess Secy., 27th P.N.I.

"Finally, I wish to express in writing the great satisfaction I have had in all my transactions with your Firm, and that if I return to India, as I expect, I shall be happy to renew my connection with it."

(Signed) BERTIE GORDON, Colonel,
91st Highlanders.

Berhampore, 27th March 1866.

The Mess of the Detachment 27th Inniskillings has been supplied during its stay at Berhampore with Wines, &c., by Messrs. Payne & Co., who have always served it with the best articles procurable.

(Signed) J. W. F. BUXTON, Lieut.,
Mess President, 27th Inniskillings.

Morar, Gwalior, 26th March 1866.

Relative to the quality of the goods supplied to the Officers' Mess 34th Regt., I can safely say that during the time I have been President of the Mess, all articles supplied by you have been of the best description.

(Signed) G. W. PUGET, Capt.,
H. M.'s 34th Regt.

Shahjehanpore, 27th March 1866.

I have much pleasure in certifying that the supplies received by the Mess 38th Regiment (during the time I was Mess President) from your Firm were always of good quality, and gave satisfaction. I always found orders for supplies promptly and carefully attended to.

(Signed) M. C. MORRIS, Capt.,
H. M.'s 38th Regt.

Moradabad, 27th March 1866.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellent quality of the Beer supplied by you to our Mess during the past year, in fact, since we commenced dealing with you.

(Signed) R. LLOYD, Captain,
President, Mess Committee, Left Wing H. M.'s 36th Regt.

Subathoo, 27th March 1866.

I have much pleasure in certifying to the great satisfaction the Mess has always had in their business transactions with you. We have invariably found the Beer supplied by you to the Mess, since the arrival of the Regiment in India, to be excellent.

(Signed) P. H. EYRE, Capt.,
President, Mess Committee, H. M.'s 38th Regt.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the RATE of FIVE (5) PER CENT. per Annum, for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June 1871, will be PAID to those SHAREHOLDERS whose names appear in the Bombay Register, on application to the Undersigned.

By Order of the Directors,
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint-Manager,
The London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th December 1871.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY & Co. have excellent PIANOS by First-class Makers, which they are instructed to SELL at the LOWEST RATES for CASH PAYMENT. Some of the instruments, belonging to parties who have gone to England, are decided bargains.

An excellent Square, Broadwood & Son's ordinary size, sweet tone, and in good condition, suitable for accompanying the voice or for general practice	Rs. 325
A Continental Piano, full compass, rapid touch and brilliant tone, well adapted for brilliant playing	350
A rich-toned, full-sized Square, Broadwood & Son's, very handsome case, full round tone, and much recommended	375
A most capital full-sized Square, Broadwood & Son's, rich tone, good touch, and has not been much in use	425
A very compact and excellent Square, Broadwood & Sons, of remarkably sweet tone, strongly recommended	475
A Collard and Collard's full compass, admirably made Square, tone, touch, and quality of the highest character, in the best condition	550

ALSO,
Manufactured specially for India.

A splendid Concert Grand	9[illegible]0
The New Solid Sympathetic	750
The New Solid Indian Square	575

The Solid Sympathetic and the Solid Indian Square are too well known to require comment.

ALSO,
On Commission.

A Cottage Piano, with full compass, cost in London Guineas	45

SOUNDY & Co.,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY.

OFFICIAL POSTAGE WEIGHERS,

Suitable also for Small Parcels, &c., &c.,
Correct to a Grain,

And weighing from a *quarter of a Tolah* up to four hundred Tolahs. By combining all the Weights, the "Official Postage Weigher" can weigh nearly Nine Hundred Tolahs.

Length ....Two Feet.
Width ....One Foot.
Price, nett cash, reduced to Rs. 60.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay, Sole Importers.

PIANOS for HIRE, AT Rs. 15 PER MONTH.

SOUNDY & Co.'s
MUSIC SALOONS,
HUMMUM STREET.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

Through Service of Trains over the Kistna River into Raichore.

The Public are hereby informed that on and after this day, the Mail Trains will run through between Kistna and Raichore, in connection with the Up and Down South East Trains.

The extra charges for conveyance of Passengers, Goods, &c., between Kistna and Chickagore, via the Ferry, at the River, will be no longer made.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Stations, or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st January 1872.

[illegible]CE.

[illegible]ERROON.

[illegible]CK LIST.

Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]Bank	82
[illegible]of Bengal	1,400 pl.
[illegible]of Bombay New	[illegible]
[illegible]2nd Iss. Issue	[illegible]
[illegible]o of Madras	[illegible]
[illegible]hartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
[illegible]ng. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
[illegible]rtered Bk. of I. &C.	140
[illegible]onal Bank of India	86
[illegible]ntal Bank	485

[illegible]OMPANIES.

		[illegible] Railway Consolidated Stock	235
		[illegible] New £20 Shares	126
102	do.	Ditto	
,000	do.	[illegible]B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
75 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

[illegible]ESS COMPANIES.

550	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,270
100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	925
550	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	350
000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
100	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
ll	53½do.	Do New	550
		Carwar Company	800
61	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
ll	200 ps	East India Press Co.	3,100
ll	1000 *	Fort Press Co.	9,750
500	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,110
100	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,325
467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,100
500	150 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,100
550	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	600
ll	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
	[illegible]	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

[illegible]G AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,425
all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,280
all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,060
all		Bombay	2,600
all	50*	Bombay United	915
150	25*	Broach Mills	285
all		Dhurmsey Spinning	2,675
all	250p.s	Great Eastern	2,000
all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,070
all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	985
all	125*	Oriental	2,660
,400	216p.s	Royal	1,875

* Per share for the half-year

[illegible]ND COMPANIES.

all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,460
all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	132
,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	800
all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	370

[illegible]ISCELLANEOUS.

,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	900
all	4½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	30
all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	400
all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

[illegible]S IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
19½		Do. China	1
2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
		East India Bank	1
13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

[illegible]PANY IN LIQUIDATION.

,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co ...	8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 7/16d. to 1s. 11½d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d. to 1s 11⅞d
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d. to 2s.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅞
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅞
China	60 Do. do.	218

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.10-5
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	106¼
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-10-6
Australian Gold	16-11
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110¾
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	102
Four per cent	99¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106¼
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
20 do. do.	107
25 do. do.	103
Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	91½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	118

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).

Statement of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 30th December, compared with the statement issued on 16th December:—

Liabilities.	16th Dec.	30th Dec.
Proprietors Capital:— First issue 40,000 Shares of Rs. 1,250 each, fully paid up ... Rs. 50,00,000; Second issue of do. do. ... ,, 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	230,01,693	256,71,911
Do. do. at Branches.	14,33,975	15,98,151
Other Deposits	130,56,621	120,77,952
Bills Payable	30,955	31,277
Cash Credits, undrawn	14,61,717	12,46,549
Rs.	454,84,961	465,25,831
Assets.		
Government Securities	52,44,430	45,35,357
Loans on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	95,24,120	96,50,210
Loans, on Security of do do.	15,68,710	17,46,624
Current Accounts, overdrawn	7,291	19,249
Bills Discounted	93,03,334	93,27,973
Bills Purchased	7,330	7,306
Dead Stock ... Rs. 4,91,458; Amount applied in reduction ,, 55,000	4,36,295	4,36,458
Bullion	17,58,037	25,42,181
Balances with Correspondents	2,92,763	4,01,450
Cash and Currency Notes	170,44,651	178,58,925
Rs.	454,84,961	465,25,831

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 23rd Dec. 1871.

Open 349½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	44,985	0	8
Merchandise	62,910	8	7
Electric Telegraph	471	4	0
Total Rs.	1,08,366	12	10

Corresponding week in December, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	37,011	10	11
Merchandise	51,682	9	10
Electric Telegraph	479	1	6
Total Rs.	89,173	6	3
Increase	19,193	6	7

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—2nd January, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 1st January, 7-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 day 3 hours 9 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 1st January, 2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 day [illegible] 22 minutes.

Via Turkey, 2nd January, 1-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, [illegible] hour 36 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 2nd January, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, [illegible] hour 36 minutes.

Via Turkey, 1st January, 4-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 day [illegible] hours 54 minutes.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 1st to 9 P.M. of the 2nd January 1872

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	6 41	0 4
,, Delhi	6 1	4 50
,, Kurrachee	0 43	0 4
,, Madras	1 3	0 10

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 2nd Jan., 2 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 2nd Jan., 2 P.M.; via Turkey, 1st Jan., 2 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 2nd Jan., 2 P.M.; via Turkey, 1st Jan., 7-55 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—2nd January.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	[illegible]ses	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
	[illegible]on Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Vessel.	Commander.	From
[illegible]	[illegible]	London, Nov. 21.
[illegible]	Nacoda	Mozambique, Oct. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Sattara (s)	Ballantine	Coast and Calcutta.
	Gogah (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.
	Arabia (s)	Eurica	Genoa, &c.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Gammon	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Burmah, Garrick, to Rangoon.
Ship Mansoory, Lorenzen, to Moulmein.
Barque Kate Gregory, Nacoda, to Moulmein.

The ship Glen Isla, to Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—2nd January.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nemesis s, 6 cases thread-balls, M. Futtah; 1 box platedware, Geo. S. King and Co; 7 cases sherry, and 3 cases champagne, N. M. Newson and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Nebraska s, 10 cases playing-cards, pen-holders, and 4 cases millinery, John S. Elmore and Co.; 5 casks inks of sorts, and 1 case haberdashery, M. Futtah; 7 cases printing paper, the "Bombay Gazette"; 25 bottles quicksilver, T. Cuma.

Nemesis s, 2 casks hardware, H. Pestonjee Sons.

Baldovin, 30 cases glassware, M. Pallonjee; 40 drums linseed oil, A. C. Hybutbhoy; 25 runlets tar, D. Purshotum.

FROM SUEZ.

Golconda s, 1 case saffron, H. A. Esmall and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 71 pieces marble-stones, R. Scovell and Co.; 40 cases corks, and 5 cases iron nails, B. M. Punthaky.

DAILY EXPORTS.—2nd January.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Prince Regent, 141 bales cotton, B. Ambaidass; 30 bales cotton, M. Cursondass; 22 bales cotton, A. Premjee; 45 bales cotton, S. Cursons; 21 bales cotton, L. Ludha and Co.; 40 bales cotton, K. Hemraz and Co.

Mahableshwur, [illegible] bales cotton, J. Vurria.

Royal Sovereign, [illegible] bales wool, C. Lukhmidass; 58 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co.

The [illegible]ndling, 51 bales cotton, T. Ramchunder.

Sir Walter Scott, 31 bales cotton, M. Rathee; 177 bales cotton, Remington and Co.; 100 bales cotton, M. Bhagoobhoy.

Nemesis, s, 100 bales cotton, K. Nixon and Co.; 66 bales cotton, K. Nancy; 300 bales cotton, N. Poonjaram; 50 bales cotton, H. B. Touche and Co.; 100 bales cotton, D. Vussonjee; 50 bales wool, N. Runsordass; 70 bundles hides, J. Peerbhoy; 9 bales hides, D. Mahomed.

Nebraska, s, 3,500 bundles coir yarn, S. Mooljee; 50 bales cotton, A. Blaschek and Co.; 50 bales wool, P. Tarsee; 500 bales cotton, R. Stewart and Co.; 73 bales wool, M. Jetha and Co.; 50 bales wool, J. Vurria; 36 bales wool, and 14 bales cotton, S. Manchund; 50 bales wool, D. Mathooradass; 15 bales cotton, G. Khuttow; 25 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 100 casks cocoanut oil, L. Purbhudass; 25 bundles skins, J. Sawoo, 15 bales cotton, J. Dyal; 51 bales wool, M. Jaitha; 112 cases olibanum, M. Jewraz; 79 bags wheat, W. Nicol and Co.

European s, 200 bales cotton, N. Kessowjee & Co.; 40 bales cotton, P. Nursee; 48 bales wool, J. Hormusjee & Co.: 29 cases blood stones, J. Moolchund.

Golconda s, 50 bales wool, C. Megjee; 200 bales wool, N. Khuttow; 100 bales cotton, K. Nixon & Co.; 60 bales cotton, and 125½ bales wool, Lyon & Co.; 52 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co.; 42 bales wool, C. Nensee.

Arabia s, 712 bags myrabolams, S. Vagjee.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda s, 8 cases fishmaws, Finlay Muir & Co.; 11 bundles E. teeth, R. Ramjee; 20 cases fishmaws and hides, L. Khakey; 6 cases gum, C. Nanjee; 40 cases olibanum, C. Nanjee; 8 bales hides, M. Jewan; 31 bales hides, A. Habibbhoy.

Saladin, 100 casks cocoanut oil, L. Purbhoodass.

FOR HAVRE.

Saladin, 700 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

Golconda, s, 500 bags coffee, S. Tyabjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, G. Lockhart & Co.; 65 bales cotton, T. Ramchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venus, s, 8 cases P. feathers, J. Essa; 100 cases olibanum, M. Jeevraj; 50 chests M. opium, N. Kessowjee & Co.; 50 bales cotton, F. Amejebhoy; 41 cases fishmaws P. Khimjee; 25 cases olibanum, C. Nenjee; 1 case Cambay stones, A. Budroodin & Co.; 50 bales white twist, D. G. Husson; 100 bales white twist, L. Hemraz; 98 bales cotton, A. Habibbhoy; 6 chests M. opium M. Rathee.

Sattara, s, 25 cases peacock feathers, J. Nowrojee.

Travancore, s, 62 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 10 chests M. opium, S. Dowlutram; 15 chests M. opium, D. Ramsook; 19 chests M. opium, R. Hurrybhoy; 250 cwts. sandalwood, J. Peerbhoy; 202 chests M. opium, D Sassoon & Co.; 16 chests M. opium, N. J. Ebram; 10 chests M. opium, M. Dawood & Co.; 18 bundles E. teeth, C. Ebram; 2,000 bags onions, Washing; 468 E. teeth, J. Peerbhoy; 22 chests M. opium, C. Ebram; 41 chests M. opium, N. Kessowjee & Co.; 14 chests M. Opium, R. Alladinbhoy; 132 bundles sharkfins, F. M. Dama.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore, s, 60½ chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 17 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon; 5½ chests M. opium, K. Himutram; 6 chests M. opium, S. Ramcuron; 5½ chests M. opium, B. Balchund; 49 chests M. opium, E. S. Abram; 3 chests M opium, L. Bicunchund; 4 chests M. opium, R. Jugnath; 10 chests M. opium, N. Guneshdass.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; long. 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 30th December.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·954 in.
Temperature of the Air	75·5 ,,
Wet-bulb Thermometer	68·5 ,,
Dew Point	65·1 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·707 ,,
Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky clouded =8	0·8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	82·2 ,,
Minimum do. do. do.	69·1 ,,
General Direction of wind, N, NNE, NNW, NW, NNW.	
Movement in 24 hours	187 miles.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—January 2.

Armstrong, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Darley, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Hutchinson, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Swanson, Major, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, from Matheran.
Connon, Ensign, 26th Bengal Lancers, on medical certificate, from Kussowlie.
Miles, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—January 2.

Berry, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Deesa.
Hughes, Lieutenant, 1st Grenadiers, to rejoin, to Poona.
Johnstone, M.D., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, on duty, to Dapoolee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 30.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J S Gamble is appointed to be an Asst Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade, with effect from the 18th Oct 1871, and is posted to British Burmah.

Mr Harry Rivett-Carnac, Cotton Comsr for the Central Provinces and the Berars, to be Comsr of Cotton and Commerce with the Govt of India.

Mr H B Medlicott, Depy Supdt of the Geological Survey of India, returned from leave and resumed the duties of his office on the forenoon of the 3rd inst.

Lt D Cowie, Proby Asst Supdt, Mysore Revenue Survey, passed the examination in Canarese, according to the test prescribed for officers of the Mysore Commission, on the 2nd inst.

Mr. O H Brookes is appointed to officiate as Extra Asst to the Supdt of Port Blair, during the absence on leave of Mr A de Roepstorff, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Maj E B Sladen, Depy Comsr of the 2nd class, in the British Burmah Commission, is appointed to do special duty with the King of Siam during H M's visit to India.

The services of Pundit Ruttun Lall, Extra Asst Comsr, Ajmere, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N W P for employment in those Provinces.

Lt J N S Kirkwood, Offg Wing Sub, Mewar Bheel Corps, to officiate as Adjt of the Deolee Irregular Force until further orders.

Lt-Col J L Pearse, Supdt of the Nundidroog Div, Mysore, arrived at Madras on 2nd, and at Bangalore on the forenoon of 7th Dec 1871, on return from furlough to England, and resumed charge of his appointment from Maj J A Campbell on the afternoon of the 7th idem.

Maj J A Campbell reverted to his appointment of Secy to the Chief Comsr of Mysore from the last mentioned date.

The following Notification is to be substituted for that dated 2nd Aug 1871, No. 1628:—

The Viceroy and Gov Genl in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, consequent on the appointment of Lt-Col Stubbs to officiate as Comsr of the West Berar Division:—

Maj J Allardyce, Depy Comsr, 2nd class, to officiate in the 1st class from 28th May 1871, when the Depy Comrship of Ellichpoor became vacant.

Capt R Hudleston, Depy Comsr, 3rd class, to officiate in the 2nd class from the above date.

Capt K J L Mackenzie, Asst Comsr, 1st class, in charge of the Bassim district, to officiate as Depy Comsr, 3rd class, from date of taking charge of the Ellichpoor district.

Capt D W Laughton, Offg Asst Comsr, 1st class, will officiate as Depy Comsr, 3rd class, from the 28th May 1871 till relieved by Capt Mackenzie, when he will revert to his officiating position of Asst Comsr, 1st class.

Maj C T O Mayne, Offg Depy Comsr, 3rd class, but who reverts to his officiating position of Asst Comsr, 1st class, to hold charge of the Bassim district, from date of relieving Capt Mackenzie.

Lt J E Alexander, Offg Asst Comsr, 2nd class, to officiate in the 1st class from the 28th May 1871 to date of Capt Szczepanski's return from privilege leave.

Lt H de P Rennick, Offg Asst Comsr, 3rd class, to officiate in the 2nd class for the above period.

The following orders by the Commandant of the Central India Horse are confirmed:—

Dated 7th October 1871—Lt Lynch will take over the Staff Office from Lt Neil, and will perform the duties of Staff Officer until further orders.

Dated 13th November 1871—Capt A J Bannerman will take over charge of Staff Office of the Cen Ind Horse this day from Lt Lynch.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Maj, Bt Lt-Col John Morland, of the Ben S C, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a Maj from the 31st Dec 1871.

The services of Asst Surg T Robinson, M B, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The furlough to Europe for six months on urgent private affairs granted to Lt Col P S Yorke, of Infy, 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer 12th Ben Cav, in G. G. O. No. 548, dated 19th June 1871, is to be considered as under Rule XI. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified:—

Lt-Col H R Garden, of the Ben S C, G G O No. 1098 of [illegible] Castle, 23rd Dec 1871.

[illegible] of G G O No 280, dated 29th Mar 18[illegible], regarding the position and pay of Nat Comd Officers of [illegible] is to be [illegible] and the following substituted:—

3—A full record of the reasons for appointing or degrading will be forwarded to the Adjt Genl, and the Comdg Officer should explain them fully to the Nat Officer passed over, in the presence of the Wing Comdts, Adjt, and Sub Maj; but the Regtl Order Book should merely announce that the grounds upon which he has been passed over have been forwarded for submission to the C-in-C.

The furlough in India on private affairs granted to Lt-Col C Murray, of the Ben S C, in G G O No. [illegible] of the 6th Dec 1871, is extended for one year from the 10th Jan 1872 to the 9th Jan 1873 on the same account.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Ben S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Ens Henry Hervey Swetenham, of the 36th Foot, 2nd Wing Sub, 21st (Punjab) Regt of N I, and Henry Alexius Abbott, of the 37th Foot, 1st Wing Sub, 15th (The Loodianah) Regt of N I,—18th Nov 1870.

The undermentioned officers, admitted to the Ben S C in G G O No 1145 of this date, will rank as Lts in that corps, under the operation of para 84 of G G O No 332 of 1861, with effect from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—

Ens H H Swetenham, of the 36th Foot, 2nd Wing Sub, 21st Punjab Regt of N I, and H A Abbott, of the 37th Foot, 1st Wing Sub, 15th The Loodianah Regt of N I,—18th Nov 1870.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Capt Aylmer William John Montgomerie, of the 20th Hussars, Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, Oude Division,—for six months, under the Regs of 1854, embarking at Bombay.

The following promotion and alterations of rank are made, subject to H M's approval:—

General List, Cavalry—Lt Christopher George Cantley, to be Captain from 25th January 1871, vice Captain M Clarke, 19th Hussars, late 1st European Light Cavalry, permitted to retire in London Gazette of 24th January 1871.

General List, Cavalry—Capt Earnest Wells, to rank from 18th Sept 1870, vice Capt A Shepherd, Cadre of the late 5th Euro Light Cav, retired.

General List, Cavalry—Capt Herbert Henry Paterson Cowper, to rank from 13th Oct 1870, vice Capt Bt Lt Col C J S Gough, V C, Cadre of the late 5th Euro Light Cav, promoted.

Memo—That portion of G G O No. 651 of 1871 assigning the position of Capt in the Gen List, Inf, to Lt A D Strettell, 109th Foot, from the 18th July 1871, is cancelled, that officer's admission to the S C from 18th November 1869 (G G O No. 252 of 1871) having been confirmed by the Secy of State, as notified in G G O No. 1008 of 1871.

The following promotion is made from the date specified, under the operation of G G O No. 632 of the 4th Aug 1864, paragraph 69, subject to H M's approval:—

Brevet, to be Col—Lt-Col Charles Pulley, Mad Inf,—25th Dec. 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the S C, having completed five years service as substantive Lt-Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by Bt from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan 1861, clause 2, subject to H M's approval:—

Lt-Cols Charles Brenton Basden, Ben S C, Edward Henry Blomfield, Mad S C, William Dacres Stanley, Mad S C, and Henry Arthur Dwyer, Ben S C,—25th Dec 1871.

The undermentioned officer of the Ben S C, having completed 20 years service, is promoted to the rank of Maj from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th Sept, 1866, subject to H M's approval:—

Capt, Bt Maj Henry H Godwin-Austen,—26th Dec. 1871.

The following permanent and temporary promotions are made in the warrant grade of the Ordn Commissariat Department from the date specified:—

Permanent.

Sub-Condr and Offg Condr Robert G Halliday, to be Conductor, from 29th Nov 1871, vice Condr Ware, deceased, Mag Sergt and Offg Sub-Condr Denis Murphy, to be Sub-Condr on probation, from 29th Nov 1871, vice Sub-Condr Halliday, promoted.

Temporary.

Sub-Condr Samuel Smith Offg Condr, from 29th Nov 1871, during Condr Nash's absence on furlough, or until further orders.

Mag Sergt John Milburn Offg Sub-Condr, from 29th Nov 1871, during the period Sub-Condr S. Smith may officiate as Condr, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Majs H M Wemyss, of the Ben S C, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, 39th The Allygurh, Regt of N I, and J H Blanshard, of the Inv Estab; Capts A K J C Mackenzie, of the late 5th Regt Euro Light Cav, W C Farwell, of the Gen List Inf, R Worsley, of the late 15th Regt, N I, and C Hunter, of the R A, Comsry of Ordn, 3rd class; Lt C C Brownlow, of the Ben S C, Adjt, 1st Sikh Inf, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 9th Dec 1871.

Capts J B Smith, of the Ben S C, Sub-Asst Comsry Gen, 1st class, and M Ramsay, of the Ben S C,—date of arrival at Fort William, 21st Dec 1871.

Lt-Col A K Comber, of the Ben S C, Depy Comsr, 1st grade, Bengal,—date of arrival at Fort William, 22nd Dec 1871.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Capt Nathaniel James Jones, of the late 15th Regt N I, Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Regt, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, under the Regs of 1868.

Capt Charles William Ingleby Harrison, of the R Engrs, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Dept Public Works, N W P,—for two years, under the Regs of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj J D Swayne, S C, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Ben, is appointed to officiate as Suptdg Engr, 3rd grade, in that Province, during the absence on privilege leave of Lt Col Hume, or till further orders.

Mr F Kreiser is appointed to the P W D as a Supervisor, 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab, in the Irrigation Branch.

In P W D Notification No. 451 of 30th Nov 1871, for 24th Nov 1871, as the date from which Mr. A. B. Sampson, Under Sec, availed himself of privilege leave, read 22nd Nov 1871.

Lt M H Gregson, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Indore State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. Kemp, Supervisor, 1st grade, Mysore, is allowed four months' leave on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him in P W D Notification No 338 of the 4th Sept 1871.

Mr. G H T Mayer is appointed to the P W D temporarily as a Supervisor of the 1st grade, and posted to Bengal in the Irrigation Branch.

Mr R Read, Jun, is appointed to the P W D temporarily as a Supervisor of the 1st grade, and posted to Bengal in the Irrigation Branch.

In P W D Notification No. 436 of the 10th ult, for 13th Oct 1871, as the date on which Mr Luckstedt, Engr Apprentice, joined the Delhi Dist of Rajpootana State Railway, read 10th Oct 1871.

Mr W H Rowlstone, Accountant, 3rd grade, British Burmah, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W D.

Mr A Bald is appointed to the P W D as an Accountant, 4th grade, on probation, and posted to British Burmah, vice Rowlstone, resigned.

Mr E Hurley, Asst Supdt of Telegraphs, has been granted by H M's Secy of State leave for six months on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted in P W D Notification No 236, dated 15th July 1870.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Delhi, 19th December 1871.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

11th N I—Capt C M Bushby, 2nd Wing Sub, to officiate as Adjt, vice McNair. Dated 15th Dec 1871.

Capt J McNair, Adjt, to be 2nd Wing Sub, vice Bushby, who vacates. Dated 15th Dec 1871.

40th N I—Capt J Fraser, Gen List, Inf, attached to the regiment, to be 2nd Wing Sub, vice Neville, appointed 2nd Squad Sub 14th Ben Cav. Dated 15th Dec 1871.

The C-in-C is pleased to appoint Capt H S Marshall, Gen List, Inf, 1st Wing Sub 28th N I, to officiate as Brig Maj at Ferozepore, during the period Capt G L K Hewett may act as Depy Asst Adjt Genl, or until further orders. Dated 30th Nov 1871.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) C C Drury, S C, is, at his own request, transferred from Lucknow to Bareilly, for general duty.

Lt-Col R A Napper, SC, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Delhi, for general duty.

Capt E D Smith, Gen List, Inf, is, at his own request, transferred from the 13th N I to the 3rd Goorkha Regt, for duty.

Capt H A Plowden, S C, attached to the 25th N I, is transferred to the 45th N I, for duty, at his own request.

Capt Plowden is permitted to do duty with the 16th N I, until the arrival of the 45th N I at Moradabad.

The following officers are posted to divisions of the Camp of Exercise as officiating Depy Asst Qr-Mr Genls:—

Lt R McG Stewart, R A, to 1st Div.
Lt A J Pearson R A, to 2nd Div.
Capt H Stewart, 37th Foot, to 3rd Div.

Official notification having been received of Capt E Williams' exchange from the 4th Hussars to the 9th Lancers, that officer is directed to return to England, to join his regiment, reporting his arrival in writing to the Adjt Gen, Horse Guards.

Depy Inspr Genl of Hospls G Banister, Indian Medical Service, having reported his return from furlough, is posted to the Rawulpindee Circle, with effect from the 18th Jan 1872, vice Depy Inspr Genl of Hospls G E Morton, M D, whose tour of service will expire on that date.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Oude Div Order, dated the 28th Nov last, directing Staff Asst Surg G F Churchill, M D, to proceed to Calcutta, and report himself to the senior medical officer, British Forces, for duty with No 3 Bat 5th Brig R A

Rohilcund Dist Order, dated the 14th Nov last, directing Staff Asst Surg A W Duke, M D, to afford medical aid to the detachment of the 2nd batn 25th Foot, at Bareilly.

Presy Dist Order, dated the 1st Dec, directing Staff Asst Surg D. Murray, M.D., attached to No. 3 Bat 5th Brig R A, to return to Madras and report himself to the Inspr Genl of Hospls, British Forces.

Bareilly Brig Order, dated the 1st Nov last, appointing Staff Asst Surg A. W. Duke, M.D., attached to E Bat 23rd Brig R A, to the medical charge of the Brig Staff from the 1st Nov 1871, vice Asst Surg E. C. Markey, 2nd Batn 25th Foot, proceeding to Saugor with his batn.

Agra Stat Order, dated the 5th Dec, appointing Asst Surg R A Cuthbertson, 65th Foot, to the medical charge of the military prison at Agra, and the depot of F Bat 19th Brig R A, with effect from the 27th Nov 1871.

4th Hussars.—Regtl Order, dated the 14th Oct last, appointing Lt W A Ramsay to conduct the course of musketry drill and practice of the regt, with effect from the 1st idem.

37th Foot.—Regtl Order, dated the 15th Nov last, appointing Lt H E Gaulter, Asst Instr of Musketry, vice Lt T E Verner, returned to duty.

63rd Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 1st Dec, appointing Capt N X Gwynne to be Interpreter to the regiment, with effect from the 1st Dec, vice Local Capt F M Leslie.

4th N I—Regtl Order, dated the 22nd Nov last, appointing Capt H E Eliot, Qr Mr, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt-Col F Duffin, proceeded on leave.

Dated the 24th Nov last, appointing Capt A B Douglas, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Maj W C Mitchell, proceeded on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

3rd Hussars—Lt J W D Hilton, to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

11th Hussars—Maj A L Annesley, to Kussowlie, on medical certificate, from the 15th Nov to the 31st Dec.

21st Hussars—Cornet T H M Kelly, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Lt R Corbett, (B Bat 8th Brig) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lt F. L. Graves, (No. 8 Bat 24th Brig) to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting station, and thence to England, for six months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

Asst Surg J. J. Pope, (E Bat 8th Brig) to Bombay, for one month, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Asst Surg H. C. Guinness, (A Bat 19th Brig,) to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

6th Foot, 1st Batn.—Ens C. W. Muir, from the 31st Dec 1871 to the 30th April 1872, in extension, to remain at Calcutta for the purpose of passing in the native languages.

11th Foot, 1st Batn.—Ens G W R Gordon, for the 21st Aug, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

17th Foot, 1st Batn.—Lt A H Bertie, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

21st Foot, 1st Batn.—Ens W A J Frere, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

[illegible] 2nd Batn.—Ens G Broadhead, to England, for [illegible] from date of [illegible] to appear before a medical board.

41st Foot—Capt F D Webb, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Maj and Bt Lt-Col [illegible] (doing duty at Umballa,) to Calcutta, from the [illegible] to the 31st Dec, on private affairs, preparatory to retirement.

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It is particularly requested that intending Subscribers will send a prompt reply to the Printed Notices recently issued.

RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 19th December 1871.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GUBBAY—January 1st, at Malabar Castle, Malabar Hill, the wife of A. M. Gubbay, Esq., of a daughter.

LE MESURIER—December 30th, at Parell, Bombay, the wife of Captain Cecil LeMesurier, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

DEATH.

STORY—November 28th, at Sea, on board the s.s. Redewater, of dysentry, John Story, Esq., General Manager of the H.M. Bonded Warehouses, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SCOTT—December 26th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. T. Winckworth Scott, P. W. Accounts, prematurely, of a son, still born.

WINGATE—December 29th, at Meerut, the wife of Lieutenant Thomas O. Wingate, 1-21st R. N. B. Fusiliers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS—COURT—December 28th, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. F. C. Fagan, M.A., George Adams, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Alice Mary Drury, third daughter of M. H. Court, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of Allahabad.

SHATTOCK—SIBOLD—December 27th, at St. Luke's Church, Dinapore, by the Rev. W. A. Duke, B.A., Frederick Foster Shattock, Esq., to Victoria Eliza, fourth daughter of the late R. E. Sibold, Esq.

DEATH.

BARBER—December 22nd, at Shah Sooltan, on her way to Mooltan, Anna Reynell, the beloved wife of Captain R. H. Barber, late H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I., daughter of the late Henry Willock Reynell, Esq., of Challin Hall and Appleby, Westmoreland, and niece of the late General Sir Thomas Reynell, Baronet, K.C.B., K.C.H.

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Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1872.

The researches of the English medical journals leave it doubtful whether the typhoid fever with which the Prince of Wales was attacked owed its origin to poisoned air or poisoned water. There is abundant evidence that the drains of Londesborough Lodge were carefully constructed, on the most scientific principles, in such a way that any one using the room in which the Prince slept could hardly escape breathing foul air all night; but, on the other hand, we are assured that the water at Sandringham was also bad, and that one or two cases of typhoid fever had broken out on the Prince's estate which could not but have had a local origin. But, whatever the cause of the Prince's illness, the intense excitement and anxiety it has given rise to throughout the country must induce the English people to look more closely than before into the meaning of such things as an impure supply of water and a defective system of drainage, and to give due heed to the warnings of medical men who have made these matters the study of their lives that the condition of the air we breathe and the water we drink is by far the most important problem that can engage the attention of the community. As good health is the most precious of all gifts, so no trouble should be considered too irksome, no cost too great, to obtain for the whole population security against being poisoned *en masse* with the foul air or water in which the seeds of pestilence surely lurk.

Nor will the lesson, we may hope, be lost on the people of Bombay. We may nearly all take shame to ourselves for having treated sanitary questions too carelessly of late. When Dr. Blaney, at the last meeting of the Bench of Justices, lifted up his voice to protest against the continued delay of the Municipality in improving the water supply of the city, there was a general disposition to laugh at his vehemence, and to regard the earnestness with which he declared in prophetic vein that he washed his hands of the consequences of such neglect as only an illustration of the habit men fall into of attaching supreme importance to their own particular crotchets. But the town owes Dr. Blaney a debt of gratitude for his persistence in urging the Bench to give Bombay a plentiful supply of pure water. It is nearly seven years ago since a Committee of the Bench sent in a report, on which the Public Works Department recorded the Resolution that "no time should be lost in laying "out and constructing additional feeders to the "Vehar Lake, since the convenience, health, and, "it may now almost be said, the very existence "of the city depend on an uninterrupted "supply of Vehar Water," yet in face of this Resolution, nothing has been done all this time towards carrying out the recommendations of the Committee that certain [illegible]tions should be taken to keep the Lake [illegible] water [illegible] so as to ensure the [illegible] each monsoon." The proposal brought forward by Dr. Blaney two months ago, to create a new reservoir in the hills above Vehar, communicating by a channel with the existing Lake, is but a revival of the plan approved by the committee of 1865, of which Colonel DeLisle, Captain Hancock, Dr. Leith, Dr. Haines, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Ormiston were members. Even with an average rainfall this committee thought that "the amount of water flowing from "the Vehar basin" was "but half of what might "be considered a moderate supply for the population of Bombay," and that, "if the wells "and impure tanks were not still largely used, "the scarcity of water would even now press "inconveniently on the people." The inconvenience has, of course, not diminished as the years have rolled on; and the scanty rainfall of 1871 has not merely lowered the quantity of the water in the Lake, but has altered its quality so greatly for the worse that we hear general complaints of its impurity. Engineers who have recently visited Vehar calculate that, even after the additional reservoir has been constructed, its contents will be all required to raise the water in the present reservoir to its usual level this year, and it is, therefore, clear that we have no time to lose in providing against the occurrence of so terrible a calamity as a water famine in Bombay. Mr. Ormiston has, we are glad to learn, reported favourably on the plans prepared by Mr. Walton for giving effect to Dr. Blaney's proposal; and, as the expense of executing these plans will be comparatively trifling, we hope that the matter may be finally disposed of at the next meeting of the Bench

Nor, again, ought there to be any further delay in settling what should be done about the drainage of the city. The Bench, after a long struggle, has got its finances put in good order, and the budget fairly passed for the year; and, as it will now have a good deal of leisure to devote to other matters, it ought at once to take up the drainage question. We published a few days ago a particularly, and, as some of our readers may have fancied, an unpleasantly plain-spoken letter regarding the abominable nuisance caused by the emptying of the main sewer into the harbour at Carnac Bunder. It requires strong language, however, to rouse people to exertion in Bombay; and we would beg anyone who thinks the description given by our correspondent of what may be seen and smelt near Carnac Bunder exaggerated to take a voyage across to Oorun and back, and satisfy himself if it is possible to exaggerate the disgusting nature of the sights and smells with which his senses will be assailed. On the other side of Bombay, along the new Back Bay road, there is a nuisance similar in kind and only inferior in degree, and to complicate matters there the Hindoo burning-ground is still left open to mingle its sickening odours with the sea-breeze. On the Flats, again, we have the open main drain, with its special bouquet for the members of the Byculla Club; so that one would suppose the drainage of Bombay had been cleverly distributed towards different points of the compass, to secure to the population the privilege of having unwholesome smells wafted through the city with every wind that blows. But, bad as the present state of matters is, we believe that this discharge of the sewage of Bombay into the open sea is innocuous in comparison with the probable consequences of the construction of an extensive system of water drainage for the whole island. On this subject, also, Dr. Blaney deserves the credit of having resolutely and constantly denounced every engineering plan for undermining the city with miles of costly drains which would be nothing better than so many poison traps. The gases generated in sewers are now universally recognized as the most potent agents in spreading pestilence throughout a city. There is never a drain opened in London, but the whole neighbourhood becomes infected, and diarrhœa and fever carry off numerous victims. Typhoid fever is, in fact, considered by many doctors to be a new disease traceable entirely to the water drainage which has been adopted in all the large cities of Europe during the last thirty years; and it is painfully evident that the most perfect mechanical contrivances cannot shut out the subtle gas which engineers endeavour to confine underground. But, if it may be suspected that a grave mistake has been committed in introducing this system of drainage into great towns in the colder climates of Europe, we can have no hesitation in declaring that it is utterly unsuitable to the tropical climate of Bombay, and that it would be madness to run the risk of subjecting the population to an exterminating pestilence in order to let our engineers display their ability in overcoming the natural obstacles to the construction of drainage works in Bombay. All reasonable men now concur in the opinion that the dry earth system of depriving the sewage of a town of its poisonous qualities and converting it into a valuable commodity is what ought to be chosen for this city. No doubt the regular cost of removal would be greatly increased by this system; but we should be saved the expense of constructing miles of drains through the rock beneath our streets and a new reservoir in the hills to supply the water for flushing these drains; and we should have a fertilizing manure to dispose of, instead of wasting it in the sea. When once the Vehar water question is disposed of, we hope that Dr. Blaney or some other energetic and public-spirited Justice will call upon the Executive officers of the Municipality to prepare estimates showing how much the Bench would need to spend in giving Bombay what would be more than an equivalent for a complete system of drainage works.

It is rumoured at home that Lord Kimberley is to be the next Viceroy of India.

Mr. Eustace Smith, member for Tynemouth, has left Agra (where he was the guest of the Judge) for the north.

There is no longer any doubt as to whether Major Sladen has been appointed to accompany the King of Siam on his tour in India. The appointment appears in Saturday's *Gazette of India*.

The cash balances in the Government treasuries in India on 24th November last amounted to Rs. 16,43,09,366. At the same date in 1870, the total of the cash balances was Rs. 11,75,13,672, and in 1869, Rs. 8,14,11,652.

The Bombay Association intends to send some native gentlemen to England to give evidence before the Indian Finance Committee, and has, it is said, collected Rs. 1,500 towards the formation of a fund for repaying their representatives' expenses.

We have received a letter from Mr. Superintendent Hallums regarding his suspension, but in justice to Mr. Hallums himself, who seems to have had a long and fair service, we think it advisable not to publish such a hasty letter unless he specially desires it.

A letter from Balkh, dated 5th December, states that a small Russian expedition had reached Orgundj and attacked the Khiva troops. After slaughtering a large number the Russians retired. The Khivans have collected great forces and are preparing to defend themselves against further attacks.

We see it stated by a Cabul correspondent that when the English Commissioners arrive at Candahar, it is probable that the Ameer will go to meet them. Strict orders have been given to all governors of towns to give the Commissioners every assistance in their power and to pay them every attention.

Mr. Hope has just notified that yesterday he paid into Her Majesty's treasury here the sum of Rs. 16,000, being the thirtieth monthly instalment of the fifteen lakh loan, with interest; and also the sum of Rs. 14,600, which is the thirtieth monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works Department.

The cold at Delhi at night is described as extreme, and one correspondent gives it as his experience that even during the day it is more pleasant to be in the sun than in the shade. The hard work, we notice, has already had the [illegible] of the officers. The [illegible] are in excellent health.

The *Globe* mentions a report that negotiations are pending between the English Government and several European Powers for securing the [illegible]tion of the Suez Canal. Both [illegible] Sir Henry Elliott have, it is under[illegible] at Berlin and [illegible] respectively.

In order to ren[illegible] *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* [illegible]ore attractive, the proprietors have arranged with the conductors of the *Graphic* to give with the first number published during each month an engraving of a new picture by an English artist. The picture will appear in the *Saturday Evening Journal* a month before the *Graphic* containing them reaches India.

The following is the list of business which was to be brought forward at the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held yesterday. The Hon. Mr. Stephen to move that the report of the select committee on the bill to amend Act No. V. of 1840 (concerning the oaths and declarations of Hindus and Mahomedans) be taken into consideration. Also to move that the bill as amended be passed. Also to introduce the bill to regulate the Courts in British Burmah, and to move that it be referred to a select committee with instructions to report in a month.

The *Indian Statesman* expresses a hope that the motion for the reduction of the subscriptions to the Asiatic Society's Library may be brought forward again as soon as the rules allow. According to the rules the motion might be renewed by a member at any time, on giving a month's notice, but it is awkward to raise the question except at an anniversary meeting, because, when the year has begun, it would be unjust to members who may have already paid their hundred rupees a-piece to admit new members at fifty rupees each.

The *Times of India* of yesterday gives the substance of an article from a native paper called *Akbar-i-Soudagur*, relative to house-assessment. It states that "Mr. Hope being dissatisfied with the assessment on houses for 1872," has "very judiciously advertised for a new one." This statement is altogether incorrect, there being no such announcement that we are aware of. The native paper further says that Mr. Hope "has been led to issue this advertisement because it has comes to his knowledge that great injustice has been done to the poor house-owners, whilst the rich have been treated very liberally." The assessment book is open to every one at the Municipal Office, and any houseowner who believes he is wrongly assessed can appeal to the Court of Petty Sessions.

Few, we imagine, are aware that there is at present a military "expedition" on our north-western frontier. Such is really the case; but it is a pleasure to know that it is not an affair of killing and burning, its object being simply to establish a protecting outpost in the Girnee Pass, which leads from the Suleiman Range into the Dehra Ismail Khan district. Most of the tribes which inhabit the Suleiman Range are very prone to make an occasional raid on the fertile plains bordering on their hills, and do not scruple when they encounter resistance to use their fire-arms or tulwars; and as the Girnee Pass has been the highway by which many inroads have been made, the Government has determined to establish a pretty strong post there so as to block the pass against the marauders. Last year, we read, an attempt was made to establish a post in the Girnee Pass, but the season was too far advanced, and as the troops suffered from the heat they were recalled. This year, the expedition was despatched in October, so that the post should be well established and the defensive works finished before the setting in of the hot weather. The troops are now engaged in making roads and a large tank, and in building a fort and houses and stables. The Nawab of Tank accompanies the force, and everything seems to be going on splendidly.

If it were to be said that in the chief place of worship in one of the chief cities of the chief empire in the world it was the case that in these days of advanced everything the music was so miserable that it was painful for worshippers to hear it, the speaker would scarcely be believed by the majority of people. Attenders of the Cathedral in Bombay, however, might concur with the censor, and say that not only was what he said possible but a fact. We have heard many complaints about the praise delivered at the Cathedral in Church Gate Street—not of the spirit of it, which we have no doubt is as sincere as any that is offered up elsewhere, but of its style. It is not unusual to hear the choir break down, and commence again after an awkward pause, or for some of the choristers to have such differences with the organ that the attention of the worshipper who had flattered himself that he had become completely abstracted from things earthly is vulgarly arrested. The present choir is numerous enough, but badly trained. The organ is in good repair, and it is a pity that the choristers could not be made more worthy of it. When we are told of the music furnished in the high places in Calcutta, we are a little envious of our eastern brethren. But why should there be such grounds for an odious comparison? Surely what Calcutta does Bombay could do. We have no doubt that if the Bishop, or the Archdeacon, who, from his connection with the Philharmonic Society, has presumably some musical tendencies, would move a little in the matter, we would soon have no cause to grumble, and harmony-loving souls would be able to leave the Cathedral without the experience of a single religion-upsetting jar.

The *Gazette of India* contains some correspondence regarding the Indus Valley Railway extension, amongst which there is a despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India. The Indian Government, after laying before His Grace the comparative advantages of the alternative routes, inform him that they consider that the preponderance of advantage is in favour of crossing the Indus by a bridge at Sukkur and proceeding to Kotree by the right bank. The military and commercial advantages of this line are set forth in paragraphs 24 and 25, which say—

> (24.) First as regards the military considerations. In this respect the advantages are clear. We believe the Indus Valley line will be a line of as great strategical importance as any that has yet to be made in India, having regard to the possibility, however remote, of foreign invasion. In this respect we place its advantages before those of the Lahore and Peshawur line. Looking upon this line therefore in its most important feature, namely as a strategic and military line, we are strongly in favour of the right bank line. (25.) In a commercial point of view, the right bank has many advantages. The country through which the railway passes is better than on the other side. It is probable that in future years a canal may be made which will be sufficient for all the commercial requirements of the left bank, and though the number of miles travelled will be somewhat greater, the cost will be somewhat less, and the great uncertainty of bridging the Indus at Kotree will be avoided

Lord Napier of Magdala has dissented from the 24th paragraph, as he is unable to concur in placing the urgency of the construction of this railway before the completion of the Lahore and Peshawur line. "Troops," he says, "could be delivered by steamer on the right bank of the Indus opposite to the Bolan Pass; but there is no alternative to marching from Lahore to Peshawur, and the immediate elements of danger, which might call for military repression, are close to our Peshawur Frontier and a long way from the frontier of Sind." Then His Lordship cannot agree with the other members in recommending the narrow gauge. The despatch of the Government states that they would order a detailed survey to be made this cold season of the portion of the right bank of the Indus which will be traversed by the railway should the right bank route be decided upon, so that we may suppose the survey is at present being made.

Some correspondence has appeared in our columns on the subject of the appointment of a Master Attendant to succeed the late Mr. Freeman. The views expressed have been on behalf of the mercantile navy, but as there is another side to the question, in which the servants of our expired Indian Navy have a not unimportant word or two to say, we submit the following extract from Sir Charles Wood's despatch to the Governor-General of India concerning the abolition of the Indian Navy. It will be seen from it that appointment to such posts as Masters Attendant was held out to Indian Naval officers as an inducement for them to continue their services in India, where their former experience was naturally likely to prove valuable; and it is a mistake to suppose that while filling such positions the claim upon us of these old servants was extinguished on the ground that they received pensions, because the understanding was that if they held Indian maritime appointments their pension allowances were to be held in abeyance. If things are equal as regards profes[illegible]lity, activity, gentlemanliness, and [illegible] — [illegible] do not see why merchantmen sh[illegible] conspicuous in these particulars than [illegible] —we think that the latter should have the [illegible] of the implied bargain that was ente[illegible] when they terminated their services in our [illegible]

> Extract from His Grace the Secretary of St[illegible] No. 55, dated India Office, London, the [illegible] November 1862, on the abolition of the Indian Navy.
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> Para. 11.—"The officers of the Indian Navy [illegible] invited to volunteer for the Bombay M[illegible] for employment in any branch of the [illegible] Service in India. I have no doubt that [illegible] may be found for many of them, should th[illegible] I *most earnestly impress upon your Excel*[illegible] *the duty of the Government to provide in* [illegible] *as large a number as can advantageously be* [illegible] A preference should be given to these offic[illegible] all vacancies in maritime appointments, su[illegible] Master Attendant at the different presidencies or ports in India, Port Officers, Emigration Officers, and any situations on shore where the skill and professional acquirements of a naval officer would be useful. Whenever an officer of the Indian Navy in receipt of a pension, granted to him upon the abolition of that service, is appointed to any office in India, or under the Secretary of State for India in Council at Home, it should be upon the condition, that if the emoluments of the appointment exceed the amount of his pension by one-fourth he shall not receive any portion of his pension while he is so employed; if the emoluments are less than the pension and a fourth, such portion of the pension only shall be drawn as will make the total sum received annually by the officer equal to the amount of his pension and a fourth. An officer of the Indian Navy upon ceasing to hold any such appointment will receive his Indian Navy pension, and, in addition the pension, if any, to which he may be entitled under the regulations applicable to his subsequent employment. Officers volunteering for service in India will not be permitted to commute their pensions, or any portion of them, for a capital sum whilst so employed."
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> To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

We read that the Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 10,000 per annum for two years for investigating the causes and nature of cholera in the Jubbulpore district. The expenditure has been sanctioned at the suggestion of Col. Keatinge; and Dr. Edis, Civil Surgeon of Baitool, will conduct the investigation. Any subject that seriously affects a large portion of mankind is to be treated reverently, which may account for the toleration and even encouragement that are granted towards "investigations" generally. If the Jubbulpore investigators succeed in defining the causes and nature of cholera, we shall think Rs. 20,000 well spent. But though the causes of the disease are somewhat a matter of discussion, we have heard it often alleged that, like some other dangerous affections, it has dirt and poverty for its parents. If Jubbulpore can at present show clean hands as regards its sanitary arrangements, it may be discovered by the committee that cholera is due to other and occult causes; but if it cannot, and could not when the cholera that is now to be the subject of investigation was its guest, then we are afraid that the Rs. 20,000 grant has not had wisdom for its origin, and the whole affair will resemble the "Jeddart" justice of hanging a person and trying him afterwards, or the farce of coroners' inquests, which we find sometimes, when the murder of a man is the subject of inquiry, sapiently giving forth the deliverance, "killed by the stab of a knife," "died by poison," or whatever the case may be. In many instances that could be named it would be better for Governments, local or imperial, to do in the first place all that they can for the preservation of health according to the broad rules of sanitary science; if disease comes afterwards, then they will have the satisfaction of feeling that they had done what they could, and if well-paid "investigations" are thought necessary there will be a chance of their being useful and to the point. It will be amusing to those who can abstract themselves from the knowledge that they are taxpayers if this Jubbulpore committee should return a verdict of "cholera due to defective sanitary arrangements." It will be treating the disease after the death of the patient with a vengeance.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPEECH OF MR. CARDWELL TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

INDIAN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, 1st January.

Her Majesty the Queen will probably open Parliament in person.

It is expected that further action in the Mordaunt Divorce Case will be taken in the ensuing term.

Signor Mazzini, the Italian Republican, is lying ill at Lugano.

LONDON, 2nd January.

Mr. Cardwell has delivered an address to his constituents. In his speech he stated that the public feeling evinced during the illness of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was an example of the reciprocal sympathy existing between the constitution, the sovereign, and the people. The attention of Parliament, he said, had been directed during the past session to social measures for the improvement and welfare of the people. Referring to the defences of the country, he said that a small but first-rate army was desirable. In conclusion, he dwelt on the purchase system in the army.

At the installation of the Conservative Mayor for Limerick a disorderly mob assembled and hissed when the name of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was mentioned.

LONDON, 2nd Jan., Noon.

A bulletin just issued states that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales slept well last night, and is progressing favourably H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh is at present on a visit at Holkham House.

The *Times* published yesterday a letter from General Norman concerning General Balfour's recent criticism on the Indian military expenditure. General Balfour, in replying to General Norman's letter, announced that he had been requested by the Duke of Argyll to give his opinion on the whole question.

LONDON, 30th Dec., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has been closed owing to the holidays, and will re-open on Tuesday.

The Bombay Mail of the 9th instant was delivered in London to-day.

Exchange on India,	1s. 11⅞d. to 1s. 11⅛d.
Oriental Bank shares,	£45.
Chartered ,, ,,	£15.
,, Mercantile ,,	£25.
Hongkong and Shanghai,	£44.
Total Coin in Banks of England and France	£50,250,000.
Total notes in Bank of England and France	£117,625,000.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	96.
4½ ,, ditto	101.
5½ ,, ditto	108¾.
Consols for account,	92⅝.

MILITARY ITEMS.

Major-General Marriott, C.S.I., who has been re-appointed Military Secretary to Government, and who went last week to Mahableshwur to visit H. E. the Governor, is expected to arrive here to-day.

AN ENQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Can you or any of your readers inform [illegible] where I can get hold of a copy of Dr. Stephenson's Marathi Grammar, an old and somewhat rare book, I believe, and which is not to be found either in the libraries of the Asiatic Society or the Mechanics' Institute?

It is a Grammar in English and Marathi, and I am told is the best that has been published in Roman and Marathi characters.

ENQUIRER.

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

The following intelligence has reached Government from General Bourchier, C.B., of the [illegible] of the Looshai Expeditionary Force:—

Camp on the [illegible], 28th Dec.

The Looshai sharp-shooters troubled us a good deal yesterday, until we had cleared the jungle for some distance round camp. The road as far as this will be ready for elephants to-day. A reconnoitring party proceeded yesterday nearly three miles onwards without coming across the enemy. Road very difficult, but can be made practicable for elephants. Casualties yesterday, a Sapper, a man of the 22nd Punjab Infantry, and a coolie wounded. All the wounded are doing well. Health of troops and coolies excellent.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

CAMP OF EXERCISE.

DELHI, 28th December.

SINCE the heavy rain of last week, the weather has set in clear and cold and invigorating. The [illegible] are taking all advantage of it to exercise the troops. The booming of guns and rattling of musketry are to be heard daily in all directions. [illegible] wonderfully well, except the 5th [illegible] in the 1st Division, who are daily sending [illegible] to the General Hospital in the Fort; six men have already died. It is a pity so sickly a regiment was ever sent to the Camp. A rule has been [illegible] that every native, whether a public or private servant, is to be furnished with a pass, showing his name, occupation, and the officer under whom he serves. The 2nd and 3rd Divisions hear that they are [illegible] on the 6th January, to ground near the [illegible] being supplied to them. This [illegible] force to be the more readily collected for the inspection of the Viceroy. The severe [illegible] the daily parades under the keen eye of the [illegible], have been more than some of them can stand, and already one staff officer and two or three regimental officers have been pronounced incompetent. The cold at night is extreme, and since the rain it is more pleasant to be in the sun than out of it.—*Pioneer*.

BOMBAY.

THE MAHIM FAIR.—This fair, which commenced on Monday, the 25th December, terminated yesterday.

OUR ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Hope, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, who proceeded to Toongar Hill on Friday, returned to Bombay on Monday.

THE PARSEE FIRE-TEMPLE AT OODWARA.—During the Christmas holidays a large number of Parsees, both from Bombay and Guzerat, visited their principal fire temple at Oodwara.

THEFT.—Mr. Cooper, the Second Magistrate of Police, yesterday sentenced one Bhima Hanoomunta to receive five stripes, for stealing a piece of cloth from the United Spinning and Weaving Company.

ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan girl aged about four years, and named Ashama, yesterday fell from a window in the second storey of a house in Mazagon Road. She was much hurt, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ASSAULT.—A Parsee named Jeewanjee Dhunjeebhoy was yesterday fined in the sum of seven rupees by Mr. Nana Morojee, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment, for committing an assault against the person of one Eduljee Nowrojee.

OVERCROWDING OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—We understand that the Colaba Lunatic Asylum is so much overcrowded at present, that a Parsee lunatic has been kept for the last fortnight at the Mazagon Police Office chowkey. This is a very unhappy state of matters.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital yesterday touching the death of a Mahomedan boy, aged about nineteen years, and named Mahomed Guffoor Mahomed Hayad, who, owing to some difference with his father, committed suicide by taking a large dose of opium. The jury found accordingly.

REWARD FOR THE APPREHENSION OF THREE MURDERERS.—Mr. Krishnajee Luxmon, Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar, offers a reward of Rs. 500 for the apprehension of each of the three murderers who were to be executed last month, but who escaped from legal custody while on their way to Songhud.

THE JEWRAJ BALLOO GIRLS' SCHOOL.—Mr. Myaram Sumbhooram, Deputy Educational Inspector, who examined the above institution on Saturday, has submitted a report to the committee, in which he has drawn attention to the services rendered to the institution by its secretary, Mr. Munsookhram Cooberjee, of the Oriental Translators' Department.

THE CONSECRATION OF A CHURCH AT KAMATEEPOORA.—The service at Kamateepoora Church this forenoon will consist of the office for the consecration of a church, a sermon by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese and the celebration of the Holy Communion. The offertory will be given towards the cost of the church and fittings, for which a considerable sum is still required.

THE ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—A native contemporary states that Friday last was happily spent by Mr. Syed Hassun El Edroo, C.S.I., of Surat, with certain Mahomedan families, in offering up prayers in their musjid for the recovery of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales from his serious illness. After the prayers, large sums of money were distributed among the fakirs by Mr. Edroo.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office concerning the death of Ahmed Habib, a dyer, who was on the 22nd December found lying by the side of the fountain, opposite the Null Bazaar Fish Market. The jury came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused by inflammation of the pericardium, the result of an accidental fracture of the breast bone.

ARREST OF A NEST OF GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr Nana Morojee, a notorious gambler, named Heerjee Visram, was charged with keeping a common gaming-house, and eleven others with gaming therein with dice and money. All the defendants were convicted but one. Two of them were fined in the sum of Rs. 200 each; three in the sum of Rs. 50 each; one in the sum of Rs. 20; three in the sum of Rs. 5 each; one to undergo a month's imprisonment, and the other a fortnight's imprisonment.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF BOMBAY, MATHERAN, &C.—Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, the celebrated scenic photographers, have now completed a series of views of Bombay, Matheran, Poona, &c. The style in which photographs are produced by this firm is well known, and regarding the photographs of our presidency it will be sufficient to say that in finish they equal the photographs, which are so much admired, of Cashmere and the North-West. The photographs of Matheran are particularly successful, and amongst the Bombay views is one of part of the Borah Bazaar, which will give a capital idea of an Indian street to friends at home.

PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—This talented company appear for the fourth time this season on the boards of the Grant Road Theatre to-night, in the well-known play of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp," which will be performed in the Gujerati language. This play admits of very beautiful and startling scenery, and the members have, it appears, spared no trouble or expense to make it worth seeing. The sudden appearance of the genius of the lamp; the dinner-table and the genii of the ring; the sinking of the conjuror's study; Orlock's ride on the clouds; the blasted cedar, &c., will be sights sensational enough to draw a crowded house. From what we know of the amateurs, there can be no doubt this novel play will prove a success.

TRIPLE MURDERS AT DHARWAR.—A short time ago, at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Dharwar, before Baron de H. Larpent, Acting Sessions Judge, a Hindoo, named Govind bin Sidapa, was charged under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code with the murder of three persons, namely, two women, Toolsowa and Parawa, and a boy called Rama. It was alleged that these persons were murdered in November 1867; and that the accused was the person who committed the deed. He was arrested in the course of last year at a place called Nurgoond. The Court on the evidence convicted the accused, and sentenced him to be hanged. The High Court (the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill), on a review of the proceedings, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the accused.

WE learn from a correspondent that the Chiefs and people of Kooroondwar offered prayers to God for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 16th ultimo. Some money also was distributed in charity to Brahmins.—*Indu Prakash*.

GOVERNMENT LAW CLASSES.—Government has resolved that the Ahmedabad Law Class should be abolished from the commencement of 1872. The results, it is said have not been in any degree commensurate to the expenditure on the institution, and the Director has been asked to make some suggestions as to the best use to which the savings may be applied. Perhaps we may suggest the advisability of having a Law Class at Poona. We believe the want is very seriously felt there. Many a student of Deccan College comes out to Bombay after completing his course in the Arts Faculty in order to commence his study of the Law at Bombay. We believe that if a Law Class were established at Poona, many of the students of the College there, as well as others, would avail themselves of the opportunity given them by it for entering upon the study of the law. The question, however, of course, will be whether funds collected in and for Guzerat or the moiety given by Government can be diverted to Poona.—*Ibid.*

AT HER WIT'S END.—Cooper, in his novel of the "Deerslayer," makes some sport of a parcel of Red Indians speculating over a chess figure in the shape of an elephant, which they described as a beast with two tails. The incident really occurred in the case of an Irish servant at a country house in Pennsylvania. A menagerie coming that way, and the elephant presented himself at the gate. The mistress of the house sent the servant forward with a feed of a loaf of bread. The "help" walked once or twice the length of the animal, and returned with the loaf. "Why haven't you given it to the elephant?" "Sure," says she, "and which end shall I give it to?"

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s.s. SATTARA, Captain J. J. Ballantine, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

Mr and Mrs. Spens, Captain R. H. Robertson, and Mr. M. Rogives.

THE s.s. ST. OLAF, Captain N. Uille, arrived yesterday from London, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

Mr. Wilson, Captain Hutchinson, Captain Ryves, Mr. R. Macconachie, M. Crawford, Mrs. Jacob, Mr. Ker, Rev. G. Macalister, Captain Darley, Mrs. Darley, and Mr. and Mrs. Martin.

THE s.s. ARABIA, 763 tons, Captain O. Eurica, sailed yesterday for Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 2,621 bales of cotton, 70 bales of wool, 890 cwts. of galls, 25½ cwts. of gum, and the following passengers:—

For Marseilles—Mr E T Anderson, and Mr Edward Guirand.
For Genoa—Mr C B Izon, Rev and Mrs S Stead and child, Rev I Ciampi, Mr C Palischka, and Mr A Palischka.
For Naples—Col Antonio Javares de Almeida, Mr Thomas Ribeiro, Mr and Mrs Edward Brochard.
For Port Said—Mr Jos Sweeney.
For Aden—Thirteen deck passengers.

THE RED HILLS REGATTA.

MADRAS vs. POONA.

THE second competition was the "Senior Pairs Boats to be rowed and steered by members of the Boat Clubs in India or Ceylon, 1 mile." This race was between the Poona and Madras Boat Clubs. The following were the crews:—

POONA.	MADRAS.
Bow, W. W. Fletcher.	Bow, S. A. Turnbull.
Stroke, W. H. Horsley.	Stroke, P. B. Hanna.
Cox, R. G. Oxenham.	Cow, F. B. Waters.

The pennon of the Madras boat was blue, and that of the Poona boat red. The boats started at a little after half-past six o'clock, and Madras at the very onset showed signs of gaining an easy victory, which was eventually achieved, the Madras boat winning very easily.

The last race of the day was the "Senior Fours, 1½ miles. Boats to be rowed and steered by members of Boat Clubs in India or Ceylon. Prize 5 cups, value Rs. 500." In this race the Madras and Poona Boat Clubs had another contest. The crews of the two boats were:—

MADRAS.	POONA.
Bow, G. F. Pater.	Brow, S. Hammick.
L. Strange.	R. R. Joyner.
S. R. Turnbull.	W. M. Fletcher.
Stroke, F. B. Hanna.	Stroke, W. H. Horsley.
Cox, F. Waters.	Cox, B. G. Oxenham.

As Madras has been already successful in one contest with Poona, it was generally expected that Madras would again come off victorious, and the expectations were not disappointed, for a short time after starting Madras clearly took the lead, and won pretty easily. The crew of the Madras boat were loudly cheered for their success, and the Poona crew were also cheered for the plucky manner in which they conducted themselves during the race.

ADDRESS TO MR. ALFRED EDGINTON.

A MEETING of some of the leading native merchants of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Mr. Kessowjee Naik, Elphinstone Circle, for the purpose of adopting an address to be presented to Mr. Alfred Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police and Superintendent of the Fire Brigade at Bombay, on his approaching departure on leave to England. The meeting was well attended. On the motion of Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee, supported by Mr. Sewlal Motilal, Mr. Kessowjee Naik was called to the chair.

The Chairman reviewed briefly the valuable services rendered by Mr. Edginton to the native merchants of Bombay, especially in cases of fire, when his zeal often led him to protect their property at great personal risk. Mr. Kessowjee then called upon his English assistant, Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Dadina, to read the address, which was beautifully engrossed on parchment, and was as follows:—

To A. EDGINTON, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Police.

SIR,—On the eve of your departure for England, we, the undersigned native merchants of Bombay, take this opportunity to express our grateful sense of the public services which you have rendered to the inhabitants of Bombay for the term of about twenty years. We have witnessed with great satisfaction and pleasure the vigilance and activity you have displayed in the performance of the onerous duties with which you have been entrusted by the Bombay Government. Having been deputed to England several years ago for the purpose of being enabled to organise in this city an efficient Fire Brigade on the most approved plan, you have latterly been eminently successful in the working of that department. In the exercise of your duties as Superintendent of the Fire Brigade and Deputy Commissioner of Police, you have not only been most vigilant and indefatigable, but have further exposed yourself to considerable risk and danger to your life. As a small token of our appreciation of your valuable services, we beg to offer you a purse, which we shall request Government to allow you to accept. Wishing you the uninterrupted enjoyment of health and happiness, we remain, &c.

The address was signed by Mr. Kessowjee Naik, Sewlal Motilal, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Lukhmidas Khimjee, and a large number of others. A Gujerati version of it was read for the benefit of those who did not understand English. A subscription list was then circulated, and a sum of Rs. 2,600 was subscribed upon the spot. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE'S LETTER TO THE SURAT PRAJA SOMAJ.

SUBJOINED is a letter from Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee of the East India Association to the Secretary of the Surat Praja Somaj, dated at Rajcote 23rd instant, for the consideration of which a meeting of the managing committee of the Somaj was held on Friday last in the St. Andrew's Library building:—

Dear Sir,—It would no doubt have been a good thing had Parliament sent a Royal Commission to India. But as this is not done, it is now our duty to do all we can to turn the Select Committe to the best account. I have, therefore, to request you to furnish me with a concise statement of all matters of complaints and reform which your Association may think it desirable to bring to the notice of the Committee; so that if I be allowed the honour of giving my evidence, I may be able to place your Association's views before it, as far as they may be admitted. If your Association prefer, they may send the information to any other person they like. All I desire is that an intelligent representation of the views of the natives may be placed before the Committee. I may, in the words of the Select Committee, request that the information should be "accurate and useful and by its comprehensive intelligence likely to assist the Committee in their inquiries and further deliberation." I particularly desire that, as far as possible, every complaint should be proved and every suggestion of reform be accompanied with a clear statement of its reasons.

I hear the Bombay Association is endeavouring to raise a subscription to enable a few competent natives to go to England to give evidence before the Committee. I earnestly hope that your Association will either give their best help in this work, or make similar exertions themselves.

We must make the most of the present opportunity which may not occur you for another half a dozen or a dozen years, to obtain all those important reforms by which the material and moral condition of India may be improved and its finances economically administered; and by which we may, in reality and not in sham, enjoy our birthrights as British subjects to have a reasonable share in the legislation and administration of our country.

THE CARTING AGENCY OF THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THOSE who are aware of the vast transactions between Bombay and the cotton-bearing districts traversed by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway lines, know the value of having an efficient carting agency. For some years past, Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee has acted as carting agent with punctuality, at the same time that the safety of the goods committed to his charge was carefully looked after. When, therefore, on the 9th December, the Bombay Government for some reason passed the following resolution, considerable uneasiness was felt by a large section of our commercial public, who were deeply interested lest the effect of the alteration would be that the carting agency would pass into cheaper, but less efficient and trustworthy hands:—

No. 1484 OF 1871.
Bombay Castle, 9th December 1871.
Railway Department.

From the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated 25th November 1871.

Submits with opinion and observations, a letter from the Agent, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, forwarding a copy of the minutes of Meeting on the 23rd November 1871 as to the new terms for the delivery of the Company's goods by Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee, in Bombay, Surat, Broach, and Baroda, and submitting observations thereon.

RESOLUTION.—Government have no reason to be dissatisfied with the manner in which Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee has carried out the work hitherto; but, on general grounds, they consider it desirable that the carting contract should be offered to public competition.

H. F. HANCOCK, Captain, R. E.,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

To the Consulting Engineer for Railways; the Agent Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.

To this resolution the following reply was sent:—

B. B. and C. I. R. Company,
Agent's Department, Bombay, 13th Dec. 1871.
No. 6145 of 1871.

Copy forwarded to Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee.

Undersigned takes the opportunity of expressing his concurrence in the view that no reason for dissatisfaction exists with the manner in which Mr. Byramjee has carried out his work hitherto, but in accordance with the desire of Government the carting contract has now been offered to public competition.

C. CURREY, Agent.

To Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee, Carting Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway.

A movement was at once begun on behalf of Mr. Byramjee, and the result was that the native mercantile community of Bombay unanimously spoke up in his favour on the strength of his past valuable services and also for the important reason that the great experience he had had, and the means of operation he had gradually developed, made him the person who was likely to be the best qualified to keep the efficiency of the agency up to the increasing requirements of the cotton trade. The result of the pressure thus brought upon the authorities will be seen from the following Government resolution, and it will be also noticed that Mr. Byramjee has consented to take the agency at a deduction of 20 per cent. upon the previous contract, so that the public gain both financially and by re-securing the services of the former carting agent:—

No. 1539 of 1871.
Bombay Castle, 23rd Dec. 1871.
Railway Department.

From the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated 22nd December, 1871.

Submits the papers, noted below, with reference to Government Resolution No. 1484, dated 9th December 1871:—

Form of tenders, and copy of advertisement issued in accordance with Government Resolution No. 1484, dated 9th December.

Letter dated 15th December, signed by the principal European firms in Bombay expressing their appreciation of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee's services as carting agent.

Letter dated 20th December, from the Chamber of Commerce, forwarding memorial signed by numerous native cotton merchants, stating their confidence in Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee.

Minutes of proceedings of meetings held at the office of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company on 21st and 22nd December.

RESOLUTION.—Government concur in recommendations of the committee, and the Agent, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company is authorized to enter into agreements with Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee and Nowrojee Pestonjee on the terms proposed, *for two years, from 1st January* 1872.

H. F. HANCOCK, Captain, R.E.,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To the Consulting Engineer for Railways; the Agent, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.

The following is the correspondence on behalf of Mr. Byramjee:—

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1871.

To C. Currey, Esquire, Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway.

SIR,—Having heard that the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company are about to throw open their carting agency to public competition, we have the honour to express to you our high appreciation of Mr. Byramjee's past services to us in the delivery of our cotton and other goods from your line of railway, and should Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee again tender, we hope that due consideration will be given to his tender, and regard had to the manner in which he has hitherto conducted the work.—We are, &c.,

Forbes & Co.
W. Nicol & Co.
W. & A. Graham & Co.
Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
Knoop & Co.
H. D. Freck & Co.
Ewart, Latham, & Co.
Campbell, Mitchell, & Co.
Greaves, Cotton, & Co.
H. Clason & Co.
Ralli Brothers & Co.
J. C. Bushby & Co.
H. Bomanjee, Touche, & Co.
Grindlay, Groom, & Co.
Jules Siegfried & Co.
Volkart Brothers & Co.
Finlay, Muir, & Co.
Whittle & Co.
Peel, Cassels, & Co.
Einlay, Scott, & Co.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1871.

To C. Currey, Esq., Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed by the committee of management of the Chamber of Commerce to forward herewith copy of a letter addressed to the Chamber by Mr. Vurjiwandass Vulubhdass, forwarding a copy of a memorial from the greater portion of the native merchants of Bombay regarding the carting agency of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee.

I am to state for your information that the committee are aware that the signatures to the memorial constitute the majority of the native cotton merchants trading with Guzerat, and they doubt not that the memorial will receive from you the consideration which it deserves.—I have, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th Dec. 1871.

To James Taylor, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—At the request of the several leading cotton merchants of Bombay I beg to forward a Guzeratti memorial, in original, with its true translation in English, numerously signed by almost all principal native merchants, addressed to C. Currey, Esq., Agent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, regarding the carting agency of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee to be forwarded through you to the gentleman whom it is addressed. I therefore beg leave to request you will be good enough to forward the same to the Agent of the Company, at the same time asking Mr. Currey to submit a copy of the same to Government, and also forward a copy to Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee, Carting Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, for his information.—I have, &c.,

VURJEEVUNDASS VULUBDASS.

(True translation of a Guzeratti memorial signed by the leading native cotton merchants, and addressed to C. Currey, Esq., Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, dated 13th of December 1871.)

To Kindhearted C. Currey, Esq., Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

SIR,—We the undersigned all the cotton merchants, were very much surprised and grieved to read your advertisement of the 11th of this month, wherein you have asked for tenders for the delivery of cotton and general goods, brought by the abovementioned railway at the merchants' places.

The reason of this is that from the date of the establishment of the Carting Agency, Parsee Byramjee Nusserwanjee, Carting Agent, has done the business of delivering goods and cotton, and he has done it in such a satisfactory manner that we all the merchants are very much pleased. Again we must not forget to write to you, Sir, that the abovementioned contractor has (in several cases) made good the losses by payments of several thousands of rupees to the merchants, and has done up to the present time our business with great honesty and hard trouble. Notwithstanding this, your having asked for tenders by advertisement for delivery of the goods as aforesaid, has caused us much grief and therefore our request to you, Honorable Shaeb, is this that as far as you can, the abovementioned business for delivery of goods should be given to the abovementioned contractor only on whom we have perfect faith.

By your doing this we shall be extremely pleased. We hope that you Shaeb will comply with our request. This is our request dated 13th December 1871 English.

Vurjeevundass Vulubdass.
Jeware Gokul.
Nagurdass Purmandass.
Ghordhundass Purshotumdass.
Moteeram Damodhur.
Rajaram Narondass.
Juvarelall Oomeeyashunker.
Rungeldass Umbaelall.
Juga Ludha.
Treebhovandass Jadowjee.
Vizbookhundass Lulloobhoy.
Narondass Purshotumdass & Co.
Munsookbhoy Bhughoobhoy.
Veerchund Kurrumchund.
Roychund Amoolukh.
Jaichund Bhaeechund.
Issvurdass Kustoorchund.
Vullubbhoy Gopalldass.
Hurjee Jeeheena.
Vumulchund Panachund.
Rowchund Amoolukh.
Kustoorchund Tarachund.
Vunarsee Umbaram.
Gokulbhoy Moolchund.
Runchorelall Ghirdurlall.
Panachund Juvaredass.
Bhaichund Joomukhiram.
Vaneechund Joitadass.
Nurbudashunker Uchilaysur.
Foolchund Jumnadass.
Vulubhram Hemchend.
Sheevlall Atmaram.
Bhuvan Ramjee.
Nuthoobhoy Soorchend.
Choonilall Lowjee.
Ramchend Jeychend.
Nagurdass Pemchund.
Toolseedass Saklachend.
Bhugwan Valljee
Naren Bhimjee.
Jeytha Purshotem.
Khoosal Hurridass.
Pudamsee Mooljee.
Dayabhoy Kullianjee & Co.
Nursee Kesowjee & Co.
Dewjee Bhojraj & Co.
Ruttonsee Poonsee & Co.
Balabhoy Vijbhookendass.
Morarbhoy Vijbhookendass.
Mayaram Bhugvandass.
Chugonlall Moolchend.
Dayabhoy Dossabhoy.
Goolabchend Nurseedass.
Nurotemdass Jaithabhoy.
Munore Hurkha.
Bapoobhoy Visram.
Shamjee Bohoga.
Nuginbhoy Roopchund.
Khimajee Veerbhan.
Ramnarayen Morlidhur.
Veneechund Fukurchund.
Savoyram Rajbux.
Sagurmul Sirdarmul.
Moteeram Kursondass.
Huzareemul Nursee.
Tarachund Seetaram.
Dhunraj Choonilall.
Naimsookh Sobharam.
Limbajee Dadeewala.
Purbhoodass Lukhidass.
Cooverjee Ludha.
Kussondass Vulubhdass.
Samjee Ludha.
Ghordhundass Khutaojee & Co.
Jeevraj Baloo.
Baichurdass Umbaidass.
Munsookhram Kahandas.
Kurumchund Pemchund.
Moosajee Khanbhoy.
Hormusjee Sorabjee.
Chugunbhoy Lallchund.
Ansharam Morlidhur.
Lulloobhoy Leelachund.
Callabhoy Seeputjee.
Cursetjee Fardoonjee.
Soonderdass Morarjee.
Lukmichund Nurseedass & Sons.
Gordhendass Iswardass.
Samulbhoy Nuthoobhoy.
Atmaram Sunker.
Gokulbhoy Sakerchend.
Khetsydass Hurmookrai.
Seevbux Balapersad.
Heeralal Ramgopal.
Hubhaichend Panachend.
Jeyram Lukmidass.
Bhanjee Ludha.
Doolubhoy Tribhowandass.
Mooljee Jeytha.
Nursy Jewraj.
Vulubhram Manchend.
Jethabhoy Lukmichend.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GIBBS and the Hon. Mr. Justice LLOYD.)

ACTION TO REDEEM A MORTGAGE.

SHRI HURIHUR PUNDIT, *alias* TATYA MAHARAJ, deceased, his son and heir SHRI WASSOODEO PUNDIT, *alias* BABA MAHARAJ, minor, by his mother and guardian SHRI OOMABAEE SAHEB MAHARAJ, appellant, v. NARAYENRAO RAMCHUNDRA and another, respondents.

The facts of the case will appear from the following judgment:—This is an action to redeem a mortgage; the plaintiff valued the claim at twenty times the annual profits, viz., Rs. 9,828-12; this valuation was objected to by the defendant, and the 1st Class Subordinate Judge held that, in accordance with the ruling of the High Court, the suit should only have been valued at Rs. 275, the amount advanced on mortgage. A regular appeal was filed by the Registrar's Office, but, on coming on for hearing, it became a question whether the regular appeal did or did not lie to this Court. The 26th section of Act XIV. of 1869 gives this Court jurisdiction in regular appeal against the decision of a subordinate judge of the 1st class, when the "amount or value of the subject matter" of the suit exceeds Rs. 5,000, and not otherwise. Here the suit was valued at Rs. 9,828-12, a valuation objected to by the defendant, and the Subordinate Judge held that, in accordance with the ruling in V. Bombay High Court Reports, page 155, it should have been valued at Rs. 275 only. This portion of his decision has not been appealed against, and therefore we have a finding of a court of competent jurisdiction valuing the subject matter at less than Rs. 5,000, and this does not give this Court jurisdiction to hear the appeal brought by the original defendant against the decision on its merits generally. We must direct the petition of appeal be given back to the appellant, and he be informed that he should apply to the District Court at Poona to receive and try it. Costs in this Court to be costs in the cause.

LOAN TRANSFERS.

THE following letter is published in the *Gazette of India*:—

To the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 35611237, dated the 21st December, I am directed to state as follows:—

1st.—Transfers may be permitted from *all* 4 per cent loans into either of the proposed consolidated loans of 1842-43 and 1865.

2nd.—When notes of one consolidated loan are surrendered in exchange for notes of the other consolidated loan, interest may be paid to the last preceding date on [illegible] the [illegible] consolidated loan [illegible] be paid [illegible] anticipation, nor for any broken period.

3rd.—The usual renewal fee of one rupee may be charged upon each new note of one of the consolidated loans issued in exchange for a surrender [illegible] other consolidated loan.—I have, &c.

E. B. CHAPMAN, [illegible]

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Lieutenant-Governor dined on the evening of the 29th ultimo with the members of the Lahore Subscription Rooms.

THE Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, is due at Jubbulpore on the 22nd, Mandla on the 28th, Burha on the 16th of February, Bhandara on the 21st, and Nagpore on the 22nd.

FANCY FAIR AT LAHORE.—Yesterday the great Fancy Fair in behalf of the new Church Building Fund opened in the Montgomery Hall. At one end of the hall a huge Christmas tree was erected, and perfectly laden with all sorts of articles suitable for children. Boxes of toys, dolls, guns, crackers, oranges, whips, and other treasures attracted the wondering eyes of the juveniles and extracted many a rupee from parental pockets. Round the hall stalls were arranged, and presided over by ladies who had a witchery all their own.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Dec. 29.

MASONIC DEMONSTRATION AT LAHORE.—Early on the morning of Wednesday, the 27th, a considerable gathering of masons took place at the Masonic Hall, when the Masters elect of three Lodges were duly installed in office along with their officers for the year. The new Masters are Mr. A. M. Saunders (Lodge Hope and Perseverance), Mr. P. Scott (Lodge Ravee), Mr. W. Scott (Lodge Mooltan). By the time these ceremonies were over it was time to go to church, and a procession of between 30 and 40 members of the craft, arrayed in full masonic costume, set out for St. James's Church about half-past eleven. The police band was in attendance, and played the Free and Accepted's peculiar music with praiseworthy vigour. A large number of people turned out to see the unusual sight and to hear the service, which was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Davis. In the evening the attendance at the Lawrence hall for the St. John's banquet was unusually, we may even say, unprecedentedly large, and the number of men in aprons who turned up surprised even themselves. In round numbers there were not less than 80 present. The hall was elaborately decorated. Every door and window was wreathed and hung with trailing evergreens, while on the walls were placed numberless bannerets and symbols belonging to every degree worked in Lahore. Above the Worshipful Master's dais was suspended a great canopy, lined with blue and made on the outside of rich crimson velvet. Underneath hung the Royal Arch banner, and at each side were the banners of the lodges in white and blue stain and gold. In other parts of the room stood the three great pillars of Faith, Hope, and Charity.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Dec. 29.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, 30TH DECEMBER 1871.

FIRST RACE—"STAND PLATE"—Of Rs. 500—of English, Colonial, and Country-breds. 1 mile. Handicap to close and name the day before the meeting. Weight to be declared by 8 A.M. the day before the race. Entrance Rs. 150; half forfeit.

Mr. Le's	Echo	1
Mr. Raphael nas	Bridesmaid	2
Mr. Dover's	Castle Hill	3

Time—1 min. 48 sec.

SECOND RACE—"COFFEE ROOM PURSE"—Of Rs. 500. A handicap for Maiden Arabs. R. C. Entrance, 1st July, Rs. 50; 1st September, Rs. 100; and 2nd November, Rs. 150; when the race will close. Handicap to be declared by 9 A.M. Acceptances by 2 P.M. the day before the race. Rs. 50 additional for horses accepting.

Mr. Dover's	Grey Warrior	1
Ali Abdulla's	Uhlan	2
Mr. Darke's	Elias	3

Time—3 min. 28 sec.

THIRD RACE—"PURSE"—of Rs. 500. For all Arabs and Country-breds. R. C. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Maidens on the day of the race, 12lbs. Entrance Rs. 100, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all horses declared to start. To close and name 1st December.

Ali Abdulla's	The Earl	1
H. H. Aga Khan's	Silvertail	2
Mr. Raphael's	Volano	3

Time—3 min. 25 sec.

FOURTH RACE—"THE SELLING STAKES."—A Purse of Rs. 250; added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 80 each. P. P. For all Arabs. ¾ mile. Horses to be sold by auction after the race. All surplus to go to the fund. Second horse to save his stake. To close and name by 2 P.M. the day before the race.

Mr. Carmichael's	Auburn (late the Vicar)	1
Mr. Raphael's	Suliman	2

Time—1 min. 26 sec.

FIFTH RACE—"PURSE," Rs. 400. For all galloways. 1¼ miles. Weight for inches. Entrance Rs. 100; half forfeit. Close and name by 2 P.M. the day before the race. Winners once, 5 lbs.; twice or oftener, 7 lbs. extra.

Rajah P. C. Roy's	Red Hazard	1
Mr. Frost's	Syrian	2

—*Pioneer*.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) RACES—1871.

STEWARDS.—Colonel Hackett, Lieutenant-Colonel Hope, Major Barclay, Major Barton, Captain Rawlins, Captain Wodehouse.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, 29TH DECEMBER 1871.

FIRST RACE—"THE STEWARDS' PURSE."—Rs. 750 from the fund. 1½ mile. For all horses.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Hume's	b w g Dick Turpin	9	7	Hastings	1
Major Crosbie's	b w g Lord Lyon	9	8	Hackney	2
Capt. Syed Ali Reza's	b w m Shireen	8	9	Sambo	3
Major Crosbie's	b w g Pretender	9	0	Rowjee	4

Time—2 min. 51 sec.

SECOND RACE—"THE CITY PURSE."—Rs. 750 from the fund. 1½ mile. For all Arabs and c. brs.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Hume's	b a h Sunbeam	9	12	Hastings	1
Major Crosbie's	ch a h The Cob	8	13	Rowjee	2
Do. Do.	g a h Nonpareil	9	6	Hackney	3
Mr. Merry's	b a h Banting	8	10	Hayforth	4

Time—2 min. 58 sec.

THIRD RACE—"THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP."—A subscription of Rs. 75 p. p.; with Rs. 400 added from the fund. For all galloways that have run during the meeting. Second horse to save his stake. 1½ mile.

		st.	lbs.		
Major Tweedie's	b a gal Sweet Briar	8	8	Hackney	1
Mr. Azim Ali Khan's	g a gal Wreck	9	2	Captain Syed Ali Reza	2
Major Crosbie's	b a g Bijou	8	12	Rowjee	3

Time—2 min. 33 sec.

FOURTH RACE—"THE CONSOLATION STAKES."—A free handicap for all horses that have started, and not won, during the meeting. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for all horses accepting, with Rs. 400 added from the fund. ¾ mile.

		st.	lbs.		
Major Crosbie's	b w g Pretender	10	4	Hackney	1
Mr. Hume's	br w m Lady Bird	9	1	Kundeo	2

Time—1 min. 38 sec.

FIFTH RACE—"A HANDICAP STEEPLE CHASE."—Rs. 400 from the fund. For all horses. Entrance Rs. 50, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. 2 miles over the usual course. Entries to be made by noon of fourth day of the meeting.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Temple names	bk w g Shipper	11	0	Mr. Symons	1
Capt. Rawlins'	ch w g Bedouin	11	0	Owner	Fell

THE SKURRY—For all horses that have not started in first class races. Rs. 100 from the fund, 15 Rs. entrance. Distance ½ mile. Weight for Rs. 500 to carry 10 stones, 7 lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 below Rs. 500. New Market Rules for selling all horses claimable.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Berne's	br w m Blue Bell	10	0	Hastings	1
Capt. H.	g w g Emigrant	10	0	Owner	2

Time—1 mim.

OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE IN INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1870-71.

THE annual report on the administration of the Post Office in India for the year 1870-71 appears in the *Gazette of India* of 30th December. The following paragraphs give a general review of the progress since the year 1854:—

The figures below show the number of letters and newspapers received for delivery in the year under report, as compared with the number received in the year prior to the introduction of the Post Office Act of 1854. Appendix XII. gives the figures for intermediate years with the details in respect to each postal circle. I have already explained in a previous section (correspondence) that the apparently small increase under the head of letters is attributable to the large number of service covers which have now for the first time passed from the heading of letters to swell the enormous increase already reported under the head of books:—

PROGRESS OF CORRESPONDENCE SINCE 1854.

Number of letters and newspapers received for delivery in the year under review as compared with the numbers received in the year prior to the introduction of the Post Office Act of 1854—

A year before the Act XVII. of 1854 came into operation ...	19,082,676	= 100
1868-69	74,664,817	= 391
1869-70	83,032,957	= 435
1870-71	83,868,397	= 439

In 16 years the correspondence of the country has more than quadrupled itself, and yet, while in England each person receives an average of 27 letters annually, the 77 millions of letters delivered in India in the year 1870-71, if distributed throughout a population roughly estimated at 200,000,000, would give an average of only about one-third of a letter to each individual, I think that a considerable further development of the correspondence of India may be anticipated.

It may be interesting to add that 2½ millions of articles were sent by newspaper post in 1854-55 against six and half millions in 1870-71; the book packets which in the year 1854-55 numbered only 133,000 have, in the year under notice when included with pattern packets, increased to more than a million, while the annual number of banghy parcels which in 1854-55 stood at 463,000 has now risen to 694,000.

The following is the resolution of the Government of India on the report:—

The following are the principal events of importance during the year, affecting postal operations out of India:—

[illegible] the [illegible] route had been adopted as an alternative one, and it was [illegible] that it secured an advantage of [illegible] occupied in transit. The [illegible] the Marseilles route [illegible]. By this new route, the postage on letters is less, that on newspapers and book packets rather more, than by the old one.

(2).—An arrangement with the Austrian and Italian Governments for prepaid through transmission of letters.

2. No material change is reported in the steam services in Indian waters, except the extension of the Irawaddy line to Bhamo.

3. The rates of inland postage have remained unchanged during the year, and only one important change is recorded, namely, that the system of charge by distance adopted with respect to banghy parcels has been superseded by a uniform rate irrespective of distance.

4. The proposed money order system between England and India is still the subject of correspondence with the Government of India. It is hoped that Mr. Monteath will be able, in communication with the postal authorities in England, to overcome the difficulties of detail that prevent the immediate experimental introduction of the system.

5. The Government of India awaits with interest the renewed experiments in connection with the employment of traction engines in India. The engines recently ordered from England are shortly expected in this country.

6. The restrictions imposed by the Post Office of England upon the use of the pattern post no doubt caused some inconvenience to residents in this country, accustomed as they were to use it as an ordinary parcel post. The system proposed by the Director-General in para. 13 will, if it can be introduced, do much to obviate this inconvenience, and the facilities afforded by it will no doubt be appreciated by the European residents of India.

7. The extension of railway communication has necessitated the organisation of a Railway Sorting Department, the work performed by which has attained very large dimensions.

8. The Director-General notices the bestowal of honorary distinctions by way of title upon five officers of the department—

Dinobandhu Mitter Rai Bahadur,
Surji Narayn Banerjee Rai Bahadur,
Lalla Saligram Rai Bahadur,
Rai Saheb Ganpat Rao Raghoba,
Cursetjee Pallanjee Khan Bahadur,

who had distinguished themselves by long and meritorious services in the department.

9. The number of Post Offices opened during the year is slightly less than last year, 226 against 262; and the number of letter boxes opened, considerably less, 255 against 515. The Director General explains that the necessity of observing economy in the administration of the department has rendered it necessary to avoid, as far as possible, measures which entailed increased expenditure without any certainty of a corresponding increase of revenue. So far as regards Post Offices, the decrease is chiefly in Bengal, and it is partly made up for, as the Director General observes, by the large increase in the number of rural messengers employed. It is noteworthy, however, that the falling off should appear chiefly in Bengal, Bombay, and the Punjab, which were precisely the circles where last year the increase was greatest. British Burmah shows even less progress than last year.

10. The length of postal lines is slightly increased, the most noticeable feature in this respect being the junction of the Bombay and Madras systems of railway. The experiment made with bicycles in the North-West Provinces, though not successful in the particular instance, is far from conclusive against their usefulness.

11. The figures given by the Director General under section 3 show a very small increase only in the amount of correspondence that has passed through the Post Office. The Director General accounts for this in some measure by showing that one effect of the official postage rules has been to make officers use for bulky letters the cheaper medium of the book post, and this view is corroborated by the increase under that head, and by the increase in revenue from non-official sources. From the detailed statement in para. 30, it appears that there has been a decrease by 25 per cent. in the number of "service" (*i.e.*, privileged letters); and if there has been, as is not unlikely, a similar decrease in the number of official letters entered in the other columns of that statement, it would account to some extent for the comparatively small increase shown in the totals of these columns. Judging from the increase in the sale of postage stamps, there must have been an increase of about four per cent. in non-official correspondence.

12. The proportion of letters directly delivered is much the same as last year. It appears from the Director General's report to be impossible to obtain any return of letters mis-sent. There is a slight improvement, on the whole, in the operations of the dead-letter offices, but the improvement is confined to two of the five offices. The percentages shown by the various offices are singularly unequal, and, as the Director General remarks, better results ought to be secured, at least in the Madras Office.

13. The number of offences reported is slightly in excess of the number reported last year, but is small in comparison with the large number of officers employed in the department. The number of mail robberies in native territory has somewhat decreased.

14. The financial results of the year are, so far as regards the purely postal branches, satisfactory. The surplus, including official postage, has risen from 12 to 28 lakhs, and the deficit, excluding official postage, has, for the first time, shown a decrease. Thus, in the second year of its operation, the experiment of doubling the limits of letter weight has resulted in a fiscal advantage to the department.

15. The reduction of expenditure from 56 to 52 lakhs bears testimony to the economical administration of the department.

16. The non-postal branches do not show such satisfactory results. The Bullock Train has paid only eight-ninths of its expenses, and in the Punjab Military Van Dak, there is also a deficit. The Director General mentions that he is examining the accounts of the various lines with a view of eliminating, or reducing the expenditure on, those which do not pay their way. These branches of the service should be conducted on purely commercial principles, the persons who use them being made to pay the full value of the service rendered.

17. The statistics given in paras. 65 to 68 of the Director General's Report show the steady progress of the work and of the revenue of the department since the introduction of the new system by the Act of 1854.

18. The Governor-General in Council has read with much pleasure the favourable report made of the officers, and he desires that the commendation of the Government may be conveyed to them.

19. Messrs. Monteath and Hogg are entitled to the cordial recognition by the Government of the marked efficiency which has characterised their administration of the department.

CRICKET EXTRAORDINARY.

THE cricket match, Civil Service *versus* Calcutta Club, played on Friday, the 22nd ultimo, is worthy of notice. The Club went in first, and made 238, Mr. F. J. Crooke contributing 119. The Civil Service then took the wicket, putting together only 137. They had, therefore, to follow their innings; and on the second day Messrs. D'Oyly and Wace went to the wicket, the latter being run out very soon for 10, and Mr. D'Oyly, after a lively hour's hitting, for 80. Messrs. Bourdillon and Abbott, ex-captains respectively of the Marlborough and Cheltenham elevens, then got in together and completely "collared" the bowling. Change after change was tried without success, until at last Mr. Abbott was caught for 89. Mr. Bourdillon, however, defied the bowlers, and when time was called had scored 130. The total score of the Civil Service, in their second innings, was therefore 3 wickets down for 322 runs!

AFGHANISTAN.

WULLY MAHOMED, who had been ordered, as previously recorded, to go back to Koorum with a regiment of Cavalry and one of Infantry, has been replaced in the command by Syed Mahomed Noor Shah, who is despatched with the force to fort Nusseer, where he is to wait till further orders. He is instructed to send back regular reports from every station he halts at.

It is stated that when the English Commissioners arrive at Candahar, the Ameer himself will perhaps go to meet them. Strict orders have been sent to all governors of towns to give the Commissioners every assistance and attention in their power and to do this "*dil-o-jan*." Not much snow has as yet fallen in Cabul and Turkistan; the weather is this year rather mild.

In Turkistan a large kafila has been attacked by marauders and completely plundered. Troops and artillery have been despatched to hunt up the robbers.

Yakoob Khan in Herat wished recently to take formal possession of the country of the Toghis, a wild tribe who pay little heed to any master, though nominally servants of Cabul. They refused to obey Yakoob, who complained to the Ameer. The Ameer sent back word to the Governor of Ghuzni, which city is nearest to the Toghis, that he was to summon them to obey and send in their chief to make due submission, and if they refused, a force was to be collected, and the Kalabagh invaded and utterly desolated.

Ham Dad Shah, the late King of Badakshan, has been trying to raise disturbances in that country. He went over to Bokhara, for help, but was positively refused by the King. Returning to Badakshan, a gathering of one of the tribes took place, but they dispersed without action. Ham Dad Shah has now, it is believed, gone to solicit Russian help, but of this there is not the slightest chance, as the Russians will not make or meddle with Cabul affairs.

General Farramorz Khan, before he died, had amassed a considerable fortune. When he was murdered this fell to his son, a boy who has just died. There being no direct heirs remaining, the Ameer has appropriated all the fortune, and pensioned the widows of the late general.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

A YANKEE TRICK.—In some of our towns we don't allow smokin' in the streets, though in most we do, and where it is agin law, it is two dollars fined in general way. Well, Sassy went down to Boston to do a little chore of business there, where this law was, only he didn't know it. So soon as he gets off the coach he outs with his case, takes a cigar, lights it, and walks on, smokin' like a furnace flue. No sooner said than done. Up steps a constable and says—"I'll trouble you for two dollars for smokin' agin law in the streets" Sassy was as quick as him. "Smokin!" says he, "I warn't a smokin'." "My!" say constable, "how you talk, man! I won't say you lie, because it ain't polite, but its very like the way I talk when I fib. Didn't I see you with my own eyes?" "No," says Sassy, "you didn't. It don't do always to believe your own eyes, they can't be depended on more than other people's. I never trust mine, I can assure you. I own I had a cigar in my mouth, but it was because I like the flavour of tobacco, but not to smoke. It take it, it don't convene with the dignity of a free and enlightened citizen of our nation to break the law, seein' that he makes the law himself, and is his own sovereign, and subject too. No, I warn't smokin'; and if you don't believe me, try this cigar yourself, and see if it ain't so. It han't got any fire in it." Well, constable takes the cigar, puts it to his mouth, and draws away at it, and out comes the smoke like anything. "I'll trouble you for two dollars, Mr. High Sheriff's representative," says Sassy, "for smokin' in the streets; do you understand, my old coon?" Well, constable was taken all aback, and finally bit. "Stranger," says he, "where was you raised?" "To Canady line," says Sassy. "Well," says he, "you're a credit to your broughtens up. Well, let the fine drop, for we are about even, I guess. Let's liquor;" and he took him into the bar, and treated him to a mint julep. It was generally considered a great bite, that.

ORATORIO OF THE "MESSIAH," AT CALCUTTA.

THE first performance of the Oratorio of the "Messiah," after a period of thirty-five years (when it was given at St. John's Church under the direction of Mr. Linton, the organist), took place at St. James's Church on Friday evening, the 22nd December.

Our necessarily limited space prevents us entering so fully into the details of the performance as we could have desired, or as its excellence would have justified. We have much pleasure, however, in recording that it was—considering that nearly all the performers were amateurs—a great success. We must confess that it was with some doubts of the propriety of having the Oratorio in a church that we were present, but we must say we were agreeably disappointed, or rather, we were much pleased with all we saw and heard.

We had feared the performance would have partaken of the character of a concert of sacred music, in which there would have been a good deal of levity; but we found ourselves in a church, and engaged in acts of devotion. Prayers were read and the singing of the Oratorio proceeded, and an air of seriousness sat upon every countenance. The addresses by Dr. Jarbo—for there were two, one between each part of the "Messiah"—seemed to deepen the impression, indeed, the people behaved as they do at an ordinary church service.

There seems, as far as we can gather, but one opinion on the subject, and that is, that people would be glad to have the same service repeated, and if we might be allowed to make the suggestion, we would ask to have the same service repeated at an early date, for we hear very many persons, desirous of attending, could not procure tickets, and the proceeds should be devoted to some local charity, many of which are greatly in need of funds.

We should be glad if St. James's Oratorio Society could at some future time give the fine Oratorio of "St. Paul," if conducted in the same way, as that of the "Messiah" on Friday night.

The Oratorio commenced at half-past eight, but before that time the church was crowded. The overture was very carefully played. The air following "Comfort ye" and "Every Valley" was not so good, but as we hear that the gentleman who was to have taken it resigned at the last moment, every excuse is to be made for the gentleman who kindly undertook the opening airs. The following chorus, "And the glory of the Lord," was given with the utmost spirit and precision; it was vigorous and grand throughout, every point being taken up with exactness. The air, "But who may abide," was sung with great taste and feeling; the Prestissime that succeeds it was so drowned by the Orchestra that we could scarcely tell what it was like. The chorus, "And he shall purify," was opened beautifully by the sopranos, their clear young voices telling with great effect. There was, however, considerable unsteadines among the tenors, and it required all the skill of the conductor to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion. The solo and chorus, "O Thou that tellest," were sung with excellent effect. The chorus, "For unto us a child is born," showed the excellent quality and the efficiency of the singers. The effect of the brass instruments and the full organ on the word "Wonderful" was electric. The pastoral symphony was played charmingly *Pianissimo*, we do not think it could have been better given by an amateur Orchestra.

"Rejoice greatly" and "He shall feed his flock" were executed with singular neatness and precision. The chorus at the opening of the second part, viz., "Behold the Lamb of God," was very unsteady, but the choruses, "All we like sheep" and "Lift up your heads," amply compensated by their steadiness and good even tone. "How beautiful are the feet" was sung with a pure tone and correctness of intonation seldom surpassed by lady amateurs. "Why do the nations" was sung with immense energy and effect, and the quality of the voice of the gentleman who undertook it excellently qualified him as an interpreter of music of that declamatory kind. The accompaniments to this were well played. The "Hallelujah" was beyond anything effective; not a note was out in it. In that was distinguishable more than any other chorus the excellent quality of tone of the voices, more particularly of the sopranos. The succeeding air, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," was exquisitely sung—a pin might have been heard to drop, so deep was the breathless silence of the large assembly. The quartets also were very good. "The Trumpet shall sound," we think, was taken a little too fast—the first violins showed a great disposition to run away, and the trumpet-player, though effective enough when he was heard, seemed often at a loss.

The noble chorus, "Worthy is the Lamb," and its concluding sequence, "Amen," brought the evening's performance to a satisfactory conclusion. It is but justice to the principal persons concerned to give them the highest praise for the manner in which the whole of the Oratorio was performed. To the untiring zeal and ability of the conductor, Mr. C. H. Compton, the organist, Mrs. W. Avery, the leader, Mr. M. Wigley, and the honorary secretary, Mr. B. Ward, seconded so admirably by the ladies and gentlemen of the chorus and orchestra, may be attributed the success of the difficult undertaking. We believe upwards of seven hundred rupees were contributed as offerings towards the expenses of the Oratorio and funds of the church.—*Englishman*, Dec. 28.

THE RAIL TO INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ASIATIC."

SIR,—I should be sorry to earn even your partial approval, at the risk of being suspected to have abandoned or neglected a legitimate cause. Permit me, therefore, to say that I have not opposed a guarantee by the Home or Indian Governments, of a through route by Persia, or of a through or partial route by the Euphrates. So far from this, I should, in conformity with my previous expressions, be glad to find those Governments supporting Sir H. Rawlinson in a Persian route, Mr. Eastwick in a Karoon route, and Mr. Andrew in the Euphrates line. I look forward to the time when all will be in work, and earlier than many sanguine persons dare expect. My chief object has been to show what progress is being made with the Roumelian section, or that in Turkey in Europe. So far as this is concerned, our observations on what might or might not be done with a Turkish guarantee in this country are limited by the fact that the works are going on with funds not obtained or asked for from this country.

With regard to the next station, or Asia-Minor section, I have stated that the total line of sixty miles from Skutari (opposite Constantinople) and Ismid is now only waiting for the rails, which have been contracted for in Belgium, and not here. The Ottoman Government is anxious to proceed with this section, and will do so as soon as its engagements for the other sections permit. My own opinion is that this will be at a relatively early period, though I am not unaware of the popular opinions of well-informed persons as to Turkish finance.

If the facts that I have stated are carefully considered they ought to exercise a most favourable influence on our Government, especially with respect to the Euphrates Valley Railway. I limit myself for the moment to that, because it is an undertaking of less magnitude than a line from Constantinople to Teheran or to Bussorah. If the Turkish Government can feel itself called upon by duty, and prompted by political and administrative advantages, to hazard what you rightly call "an expensive operation," surely the Governments of England and India ought to be moved to carry out an operation which involves small risk, ought not to be attended with loss, and ought to bring large profits.

The Ottoman Government would guarantee the Euphrates Railway. The Home Government could raise the capital required at 3½ per cent., and provide a sinking fund, securing itself by a secondary guarantee of its own and the Indian Government, this based on the security of the railway, mail dues, post dues, and assigned revenues, and ultimately guaranteed by the Ottoman Government.

I should be glad to have seen such a course adopted long since, and even to see it accepted within a reasonable time, and my own paper is a contribution to the cause. If, however, the Parliamentary Committee ends in a report, and the efforts of Mr. Andrew again prove unsuccessful, then this comfort is to be derived from any report, that the undertaking is proceeding, and that it must go on.

In my eyes it is a disgrace to us that our people have no share in the working or construction of the sections of the through railway now in progress, and will have none in the management. These duties have been consigned under the auspices of Turkey, to the Austro-Hungarians, who, with interests less considerable, have a more intelligent appreciation of the value of railway communication with the East.

If our Government can be induced to support the Euphrates section alone, it would enable the burthened Ottomans trading earlier to advance this section, and very probably to push on the Asia-Minor sections,—I am, &c.

HYDE CLARKE.

32, St. George's-square, S. W., Dec. 2nd, 1871.

FAILURE OF THE WOOLWICH INFANT.

YESTERDAY (Dec. 5), when the last rounds were to be fired from the 35 ton gun prior to its removal to Shoeburyness for practice against the targets, a defect was discovered which will retard its action at least for some time. It is well known that the Committee on Explosives has been making a series of experiments with the gun, in order to test the pressure exercised on the bore, and the velocity imparted to the projectile with various kinds of gunpowder. A few days since a charge of 120lb. was fired, which registered the extraordinary pressure of 66 tons on the square inch, the average pressure with that weight of ordinary powder being something like 30 tons only, and scarcely ever exceeding 40 tons. As usual, after heavy firing, the gun was this morning examined by taking impression of the bore on gutta percha, and it was found that there was an incipient crack in the steel lining, extending about four inches along one of the grooves. Several rounds have, however, been fired since the one which gave such exceptional pressure, and which, no doubt, caused the steel to give way, but no other injury appears to have resulted, and Colonel Campbell, Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories at Woolwich, was anxious to proceed with the firing at once, as would be probably done in action, when there would be no time for examination; but, as the gun is mounted on a valuable naval carriage, it was thought desirable to remove it first on to an ordinary sleigh, from which, so soon as the gun has been thoroughly inspected, it will be fired again.

It would be a simple matter at once to repair the gun by substituting a new steel tube; but it is considered of even more importance than the value of the gun to know how far it may be depended upon under any circumstances in which it is liable to be placed. The officers of the department are averse to the use of steel in any part of these large guns, owing to its brittle qualities; but no other material has been found hard enough to endure the friction of rifled projectiles, and its use as a more lining appears, therefore, to be a necessity, the strength lying almost entirely in the wrought-iron structure which surrounds it. The tensile strength of tempered steel is under 50 tons to the inch, and no surprise is therefore felt at the tube giving way under a pressure of 66 tons. This pressure is very remarkable, as the velocity which it gave—1,375 feet per second—is very little more than has been attained by other descriptions of powder which have indicated only one-third of the pressure. Nevertheless, as guns are liable to be fired with powder of uncertain quality, it is important to test this, the trial gun, under even the most disadvantageous conditions, and future experiments are looked forward to with interest.—*Daily Telegraph*.

THE YOUTH OF DICKENS.

(*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. [illegible])

OUR first notice of Mr. Forster's Life of Charles Dickens brought us to the point at which ended those sordid and stern childish experiences that for twenty-five years were buried in his own breast. A passage in which the biographer, analysing the "outcome of these boyish trials," lets in some new light on the character and temperament of his friend, may be quoted here as the fitting introduction to what has to be told of Dickens's youth and manhood—and as also interesting for the foreshadowing of future storm and suffering in its closing lines:—

What at once he brought out of the humiliation that had impressed him so deeply, though scarcely as yet quite consciously, was a natural dread of the hardships that might still be in store for him, sharpened by what he had gone through; and this, though in its effect for the present imperfectly understood, became by degrees a passionate resolve, even while he was yielding to circumstances, *not to be* what circumstances were conspiring to make him. All that was involved in what he had suffered and sunk into, could not have been known to him at the time; but it was plain enough later, as we see; and in conversation with me after the revelation was made, he used to find, at extreme points in his life, the explanation of himself in those early trials. He had derived great good from them, but not without alloy. The fixed and eager determination, the restless and resistless energy, which opened to him opportunities of escape from many mean environments, not by turning off from any path of duty, but by resolutely rising to such excellence or distinction as might be attainable in it, brought with it some disadvantage among many noble advantages. Of this he was himself aware, but not to the full extent. What it was that in society made him often uneasy, shrinking, and over-sensitive, he knew; but all the danger he ran in bearing down and over-mastering the feeling, he did not know. A too great confidence in himself, a sense that everything was possible to the will that would make it so, laid occasionally upon him self-imposed burdens greater than might be borne by any one with safety. In that direction there was in him, at such times, something even hard and aggressive; in his determinations a something that had almost the tone of fierceness; something in his nature that made his resolves insuperable, however hasty the opinions on which they had been formed. So rare were these manifestations, however, and so little did they prejudice a character as entirely open and generous as it was at all times ardent and impetuous, that only very infrequently, towards the close of the middle term of a friendship which lasted without the interruption of a day for more than three and thirty years, were they ever unfavourably presented to me. But there they were; and when I have seen strangely present, at such chance intervals, a stern and even cold isolation of self-reliance side by side with a susceptivity almost feminine and the most eager craving for sympathy, it has seemed to me as though his habitual impulses for everything kind and gentle had sunk, for the time, under a sudden hard and inexorable sense of what fate had dealt to him in those early years. On more than one occasion indeed I had confirmation of this. "I must entreat you," he wrote to me in June 1862, "to pause for an instant, and go back to what you know of my childish days, and to ask yourself whether it is natural that something of the character formed in me then, and lost under happier circumstances, should have reappeared in the last five years. The never to be forgotten misery of that old time, bred a certain shrinking sensitiveness in a certain ill-clad ill-fed child, that I have found come back in the never to be forgotten misery of this later time.

At the school to which his father insisted on sending him after the quarrel with the Lamerts—"Wellington House Academy," in the Hampstead-road, afterwards in large part demolished by the North-Western Railway—Dickens remained two years, until he was about fourteen. He does not seem to have made any conspicuous mark here as a scholar; but, what was perhaps of more consequence at that time, he fully recovered those animal spirits, the unflagging buoyancy of which, amid hard work and even sore trouble, is among the most remarkable impressions given by Mr. Forster's book. One school companion writes to the biographer:

"My recollection of Dickens whilst at school is that of a healthy-looking boy, small but well-built, with a more than usual flow of spirits, inducing to harmless fun, seldom or never I think to mischief. . . . He usually held his head more erect than lads ordinarily do, and there was a general smartness about him. . . . He invented what we termed a 'lingo,' produced by the addition of a few letters of the same sound to every word; and it was our ambition, walking and talking thus along the street, to be considered foreigners."

Another old school-fellow, Dr. Henry Danson, tells a somewhat different story. After stating that in a paper called "Our School" Dickens had sketched the place in Hampstead very vividly, though the account "is very mythical in many respects, and more especially in the compliment he pays in it to himself," Dr. Danson says—

"I do not remember that Dickens distinguished himself in any way, or carried off any prizes. My belief is that he did not learn Greek or Latin there, and you will remember there is no allusion to the classics in any of his writings. He was a handsome, curly-headed lad, full of animation and animal spirits, and probably was connected with every mischievous prank in the school. . . . Depend on it he was quite a self-made man, and his wonderful knowledge and command of the English language must have been acquired by long and patient study after leaving his last school. . . . I think at that time Dickens took to writing small tales, and we had a sort of club for lending and circulating them. We were very strong, too, in theatricals. We mounted small theatres, and got up very gorgeous scenery to illustrate the "Miller and his Men" and "Cherry and Fair Star." I remember the present Mr. Beverley, the scene painter, assisted us in this. Dickens was always a leader at these plays. . . . Master Beverley constructed the mill for us in such a way that it could tumble to pieces with the assistance of crackers. At one representation the fireworks in the last scene, ending with the destruction of the mill, were so very real that the police interfered, and knocked violently at the doors. . . . I quite remember Dickens on one occasion heading us in Drummond-street in pretending to be poor boys, and asking the passers-by for charity—especially old ladies; one of whom told us she 'had no money for beggar-boys.' On these adventures, when the old ladies were quite staggered by the impudence of the demand, Dickens would explode with laughter and take to his heels."

The school supplied some of the lighter traits of Salem House for "Copperfield;" and Dickens used to point to the fact that one of its tutors was afterwards engaged to teach a child of his and Forster's common friend Macready, "for one of the illustrations of his favourite theory as to the smallness of the world, and how things and persons apparently the most unlikely to meet were continually knocking up against each other." After leaving Wellington House, Dickens spent a short time at another school in Brunswick-square; then for some months he was clerk to a Mr. Molloy in New-square, Lincoln's Inn; and from May, 1827, to November, 1828, he filled the same postion in the office of Mr. Blackmore, of Gray's Inn, who writes of him thus—

"He was a bright, clever-looking youth. . . . I have now an account-book which he used to keep of petty disbursements in the office, in which he charged himself with the modest salary first of thirteen shillings and sixpence and afterwards of fifteen shillings a week. Several incidents took place in the office of which he must have been a keen observer, as I recognised some of them in his 'Pickwick' and 'Nickleby;' and I am much mistaken if some of his characters had not their originals in persons I well remember. His taste for theatricals was much promoted by a fellow-clerk named Potter, since dead, with whom he chiefly associated. They took every opportunity, then unknown to me, of going together to a minor theatre, where (I afterwards heard) they not unfrequently engaged in parts."

These contributions to Dickens's early history are all the more valuable, since he has himself left no direct record of those days, save in "Copperfield" and in those innumerable and inimitable sketches of legal life which prove that he did a good deal more than keep Mr. Blackmore's petty cash. After quitting the precincts of the law, struck by the example of his father, who had become a Parliamentary reporter, Dickens devoted himself to the study of shorthand; but he could not get into the gallery at once, and two years were spent in reporting proceedings in the law courts for one of the offices in Doctors'-commons. But the boy of seventeen was now nerved to patience and industry by his first love; for he had found and steadfastly worshipped a Dora, and the worship "opened out to the idolater, both in fact and fiction, a highly unsubstantial, happy, foolish time." Mr. Forster disbelieved in any but the Dora of the book, until in 1855 the Dora of 1829 really reappeared in Dickens's life; and then Dickens wrote to his still sceptical friend—

"I don't quite apprehend what you mean by my overrating the strength of the feeling of five-and-twenty years ago. If you mean of my own feeling, and will only think what the desperate intensity of my nature is, and that this began when I was Charley's age; that it excluded every other idea from my mind for four years, at a time of life when four years are equal to four times four; and that I went at it with a determination to overcome all the difficulties, which fairly lifted me up into that newspaper life, and floated me away over a hundred men's heads: then you are wrong, because nothing can exaggerate that. I have positively stood amazed at myself ever since!—And so I suffered, and so worked, and so beat and hammered away at the maddest romances that ever got into any boy's head and stayed there, that to see the mere cause of it all, now, loosens my hold upon myself. Without for a moment sincerely believing that it would have been better if we had never got separated, I cannot see the occasion of so much emotion as I should see any one else. No one can imagine in the most distant degree what pain the recollection gave me in 'Copperfield.' And, just as I can never open that book as I open any other book, I cannot see the face (even at four and forty), or hear the voice, without going wandering away over the ashes of all that youth and hope in the wildest manner."

Mr. Forster adds—

More and more plainly seen, however, in the light of four-and-forty, the romance glided visibly away, its work being fairly done; and at the close of the month following that in which this letter was written, during which he had very quietly made a formal call with his wife at his youthful Dora's house, and contemplated with a calm equanimity, in the hall, her stuffed favourite Jip, he began the fiction in which there was a Flora to set against its predecessor's Dora, both derived from the same original. The fancy had a comic humour in it he found it impossible to resist, but it was kindly and pleasant to the last; and if the later picture showed him plenty to laugh at in this retrospect of his youth, there was nothing he thought of more tenderly than the earlier, as long as he was conscious of anything.

At nineteen Dickens began his manhood by entering the gallery on the staff of the *True Sun*, with which Mr. Forster was editorially and also in other ways connected; and he tells how he first saw Dickens one day when there had been a general strike of the reporters—

I well remember noticing at this dread time, on the staircase of the magnificent mansion we were lodged in, a young man of my own age whose keen animation of look would have arrested attention anywhere, and whose name, upon inquiry I then for the first time heard. It was coupled with the fact, which gave it interest even then, that "young Dickens" had been spokesman for the recalcitrant reporters, and conducted their case triumphantly.

"There never *was* such a shorthand writer," said of him his friend Mr. Beard, whom he first met in the gallery; and upon this path in life [illegible]. For two sessions, after leaving the *True Sun*, he worked for the "Mirror of Parliament;" and in his twenty-third year he joined the staff of the *Morning Chronicle*. Meantime, in January 1834, his first writing saw the light—the sketch of "Mrs. Joseph Porter over the Way," which he had "dropped stealthily one evening at twilight, with fear and trembling, into a dark letter-box in a dark office up a dark court in Fleet-street." The letter box was that of the "Monthly Magazine," and when some days after he bought that periodical in the Strand—strangely enough, from a young man afterwards the Hall of Chapman and Hall, thus lending new illustration to his theory of the smallness of the world—he was seized with no slight agitation on seeing himself in print:

"On which occasion I walked down to Westminster Hall, and turned into it for half an hour, because my

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...immed with joy and pride, that they could not bear the street, and were not fit to be seen there."

That was the beginning of the sketches which appeared—without remuneration—in the "Monthly" until February, 1835, partly under the signature of "Boz"—"the nickname of a pet child, his youngest brother Augustus, whom in honour of the 'Vicar of Wakefield' he had dubbed Moses, which being facetiously pronounced through the nose became Boses, and being shortened became Boz. 'Boz was a very familiar household word to me, long before I was an author, and so I came to adopt it.'" Of his press experience Dickens was always honourably proud:

"To the wholesome training of severe newspaper work, when I was a very young man, I constantly refer my first successes," he said to the New York editors when he last took leave of them. It opened to him a wide and varied range of experience, which his wonderful observation, exact as it was humorous, made entirely his own. He saw the last of the old coaching days, and of the old inns that were a part of them; but it will be long before the readers of his living page see the last of the life of either. "There never was," he once wrote to me (in 1845), "anybody connected with newspapers, who, in the same space of time, had so much express and post-chaise experience as I. And what gentlemen they were to serve, in such things, at the old *Morning Chronicle*! Great or small it did not matter. I have had to charge for half a dozen break downs in half-a-dozen times as many miles. I have had to charge for the damage of a great-coat from the drippings of a blazing wax-candle, in writing through the smallest hours of the night in a swift flying carriage and pair. I have had to charge for all sorts of breakages fifty times in a journey without question, such being the ordinary results of the pace which we went at. I have charged for broken hats, broken luggage, broken chaises, broken harness—everything but a broken head, which is the only thing they would have grumbled to pay for."

During 1835 the sketches went on, with improved spirit in the author and increased pecuniary rewards for him, in the *Evening Chronicle*—the arrangements for which were principally in the hands of Mr. George Hogarth, who died not very long ago in a ripe and honourable old age, and with whose family Dickens was destined soon to become inseparaby associated. 1836 opens the career of Dickens as an author. In the early weeks he sells the copyright of the "Sketches" to Macrone for a conditional payment of £150, little suspecting the hard bargain which he was by and by to drive for the recovery of the property so lightly let go; in the close of March Chapman and Hall publish the first number of "Pickwick;" and on the 2nd of April Dickens weds "Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. George Hogarth," with whom, so far as Mr. Forster in this volume carries us, the course of his life flowed on smooth and pleasant, without the slightest forecast of evil to come. Mr. Forster conclusively disposes of the claims put forward by the family of Mr. Seymour to that artist's share in the origination of "Pickwick"—in which writer, and not illustrator, took the lead from the first; and the following incident which the biographer heard Mr. Thackeray relate at a Royal Academy dinner belongs to the time when, after Mr. Seymour's suicide, an artist was being sought for to fill the place which Mr. Hablot Browne has held nearly ever since—

"I can remember" (said Thackeray) "when Mr. Dickens was a very young man, and had commenced delighting the world with some charming humorous works in covers which were coloured light green and came out once a month, that this young man wanted an artist to illustrate his writings; and I recollect walking up to his chambers in Furnival's Inn, with two or three drawings in my hand, which, strange to say, he did not find suitable."

With the session of 1836 Dickens ceased his career as a reporter; and at the close of the same year Mr. Forster met him first at the house of Mr. Ainsworth, and took this vivid impression of him in the prime of his youth.

Very different was his face in those days from that which photography has made familiar to the present generation. A look of youthfulness first attracted you, and then a candour and openness of expression which made you sure of the qualities within. The features were very good. He had a capital forehead, a firm nose with full wide nostril, eyes wonderfully beaming with intellect and running over with humour and cheerfulness, and a rather prominent mouth strongly marked with sensibility. The head was altogether well formed and symmetrical, and the air and carriage of it were extremely spirited. The hair so scant and grizzled in later days was then of a rich brown and most luxuriant abundance, and the bearded face of his last two decades had hardly a vestige of hair or whisker; but there was that in the face as I first recollect it which no time could change, and which remained implanted on it unalterably to the last. This was the quickness, keenness, and practical power, the eager, restless, energetic outlook on each several feature, that seemed to tell so little of a student or writer of books, and so much of a man of action and business in the world. Light and motion flashed from every part of it. *It was as if made of steel*, was said of it, four or five years after the time to which I am referring, by a most original and delicate observer, the late Mrs. Carlyle. "What a face is his to meet in a drawing-room!" wrote Leigh Hunt to me, the morning after I made them known to each other. "It has the life and soul in it of fifty human beings." In such sayings are expressed not alone the restless and resistless vivacity and force of which I have spoken, but that also which lay beneath them of steadiness and hard endurance.

In May, 1837, Forster visited him at Hampstead, whither he had moved for change of scene in his grief at the sudden death of his wife's next youngest sister Mary—"who lived with them, and by sweetness of nature even more than by graces of person had made herself the ideal of his life;" and for whose grave in Kensal-green cemetery he wrote the epitaph: "Young, beautiful, and good, God numbered her among his angels at the early age of seventeen." The biographer says—

More than ordinarily susceptible at the moment to all kindliest impressions, his heart opened itself to mine. I left him as much his friend, and as entirely in his confidence, as if I had known him for years. Nor had many weeks elapsed when he addressed to me works which it is my sorrowful pride to remember had literal fulfilment. "I look back with unmingled pleasure to every link which each ensuing week has added to the chain of our attachment. It shall go hard, I hope, ere anything but Death impairs the toughness of a bond now so firmly riveted." It remained unweakened till death came.

Mr. Forster became especially serviceable to Dickens in negotiating his release from engagements such as those with Macrone and Bentley, which, made with an unknown writer, became most oppressively unfair when fame came all at once, with its golden rewards to men who had paid little more than a pittance for the source of their gain. The copyright of the "Sketches" had to be bought back from Macrone at £2,000—thirteen times the price he paid for it; and the agreements with Mr. Bentley were a constant cause of chafing to Dickens, until at last he got rid of them all and exulted in his freedom. "Oliver Twist," in "Bentley's Miscellany," and "Pickwick" in the green covers, were now (1837) running side by side, the former beginning largely to share public attention with the latter; "and," says Mr. Forster—

It was delightful to see how real all its people became to him. What I had most, indeed, to notice in him at the very outset of his career, was his indifference to any praise of his performances on the merely literary side, compared with the higher recognition of them as bits of actual life, with the meaning and purpose on their part, and the responsibility on his, of realities rather than creatures of fancy.

Of "Pickwick's" success, Mr. Forster, quoting a letter of Carlyle's, tells this capitally illustrative anecdote:

"An archdeacon, with is own venerable lips, repeated to me, the other night a strange profane story: of a solemn clergyman who had been administering ghostly consolation to a sick person; having finished, satisfactorily, as he thought, and got out of the room, he heard the sick person ejaculate: 'Well, thank God, "Pickwick" will be out in ten days anyway!'—This is dreadful."

But we cannot follow the biography through the growing success of Dickens, as in swift succession—too swift, some shrewd critics of the day ventured to think—"Nickleby," and "The Old Curiosity Shop," and "Barnaby Rudge" flowed from his facile pen. A great contrast indeed is that between his life in 1838 or 1839, with the whole country waiting on his words, the brightest names in art and literature ranked among his friends, wealth flowing in upon him, happy by his hearth and honoured by the world—and those sombre days when he carried his cold hotch-potch for dinner, in a basin wrapped in a handkerchief, from Somers Town to Hungerford-stairs, or wandered, in the "intervals of business," through the Adelphi arches, solitary, forlorn, and despairing! The gaiety of his spirits and the strength of his hopes, which made this period of his life peculiarly bright, are reflected in the many letters to Forster which give the volume much of its interest. Of his habits at this time his biographer gives the following account, strikingly showing the impetuous and imperious nature of the man.

Dickens was very fond of riding in those early years, and there was no recreation he so much indulged, or with such profit to himself, in the intervals of his hardest work. . . . His notion of finding rest from mental exertion in as much bodily exertion of equal severity, continued with him to the last; taking in the later years what I always thought the too great strain of as many miles in walking as he now took in the saddle, and too often indulging it at night: for, though he was always passionately fond of walking, he observed as yet a moderation in it, even accepting as sufficient my seven or eight miles companionship. "What a brilliant morning for a country walk!" he would write, with not another word in his dispatch. Or, "Is it possible that you can't, oughtn't, shouldn't, mustn't, won't be tempted, this gorgeous day?" Or, "I start precisely—precisely mind—at half-past one. Come, come, *come*, and walk in the green lanes. You will work the better for it all the week. Come! I shall expect you." Or, "You don't feel disposed, do you, to muffle yourself up, and start off with me for a good brisk walk over Hampstead-heath? I knows a good 'ous there where we can have a red hot chop for dinner, and a glass of good wine:" which led to our first experience of Jack Straw's Castle, memorable for many happy meetings in coming years. But the rides were most popular and frequent. "I think," he would write, "Richmond and Twickenham, thro' the Park, out at Knightsbridge, and over Barnes common—would make a beautiful ride." Or, "Do you know, I should'nt object to an early chop at some village inn?" Or, "Not knowing whether my head was off or on, it became so addled with work, I have gone riding the old road, and should be truly delighted to meet or be overtaken by you." Or, "Where shall it be—*oh where*—Hampstead, Greenwich, Windsor? Where?????? while the day is bright not when it has dwindled away to nothing! For who can be of any use whatsomdever such a day as this, excepting out of doors?" Or it might be interrogatory summons to "A hard trot of three hours?" or intimation as laconic "To be heard of at Eel-pie-house, Twickenham!"

The same genial, mirthful vigour overflows in almost all the letters of Dickens—in which, besides, we have many fascinating peeps at the *atelier* of the cunning artificer. For instance, near the conclusion of "Oliver Twist:"

"Hard at work still. Nancy is no more. I showed what I have done to Kate" (his wife) "last night, who was in an unspeakable '*state*;' from which and my own impression I augur well. When I have sent Sikes to the devil I must have yours. "No, no," he wrote the following month, "don't, don't let us ride till tomorrow, not having yet disposed of the Jew, who is such an out and outer that I don't know what to make of him."

Again, while writing "Nickleby:"

"I must be along in my glory to-day and see what I can do. I perpetrated a great amount of work yesterday, and have every day indeed since Monday, but I must buckle to again and endeavour to get the steam up. If this were to go on long, I should 'bust' the boiler. I think Mrs. Nickleby's love-scene will come out rather unique."

Again, while the "Old Curiosity Shop" was appearing in "Master Humphrey's Clock"—that almost forgotten chrysalis-case of Dickens's most delightful and touching story:

"I am very glad indeed that you think so well of the 'Curiosity Shop,' and especially that what may be got out of Dick strikes you. I *mean* to make much of him. I feel the story extremely myself, which I take to be a good sign; and am already warmly interested in it." "Dick's behaviour in the matter of Miss Wackles will, I hope, give you satisfaction. I cannot yet discover that his aunt has any belief in him, or is in the least degree likely to send him a remittance, so that he will probably continue to be the sport of destiny."—"Number 15 which I began to-day, I anticipate great things from. There is a description of getting gradually out of town, and passing through neighbourhoods of distinct and various characters, with which, if I had read it as anybody else's writing, I think I should have been very much struck. The child and the old man are on their journey of course, and the subject is a very pretty one."—"You will receive the proof herewith. I have altered it. You must let it stand now. I really think the dead mankind a million fathoms deep, the best thing in the sentence. I have a notion of the dreadful silence down there, and of the stars shining down upon their drowned eyes—the fruit, let me tell you, of a solitary walk by starlight on the cliffs" (at Broadstairs).

Dickens had not thought of killing Little Nell, until Forster had suggested it, when the book was half written, and he seized the idea at once. We string together some of his own final notices of the work, of which his biographer says: "I never knew him wind up any tale with such a sorrowful reluctance as this. He caught at any excuse to hold his hand from it, and stretched to the utmost limit the time left to complete it in."

"This part of the story" (Dickens writes) "is not to be gallopped over. I can tell you. I think it will come famously—but I am the wretchedest of the wretched. It casts the most horrible shadow upon me, and it is as much as I can do to keep moving at all. I tremble to approach the place a great deal more than Kit; a great deal more than Mr. Garland; a great deal more than the Single Gentleman. I shan't recover it for a long time. Nobody will miss her like I shall. It is such a very painful thing to me, that I really cannot express my sorrow. Old wounds bleed afresh when I only think of the way of doing it: what the actual doing it will be, God knows. I can't preach to myself the schoolmaster's consolation, though I try. Dear Mary" (his sister-in-law) "died yesterday, when I think of this sad story." . . . "The assurance that this little closing of the scene touches and is felt by you so strongly, is better to me than a thousand most sweet voices out of doors. When I first began, *on your valued suggestion*, to keep my thoughts upon this ending of the tale, I resolved to try and do something which might be read by people about whom Death had been, with a softened feeling, and with consolation. . . . It makes me very melancholy to think that all these people are lost to me for ever, and I feel as if I never could become attached to any new set of characters."

But with one or two more quotations we must take leave of a book too fascinating to be closed without regret, even after our liberal dealing with its contents. In 1841 he visited Scotland, and gives some capital sketches of the celebrities of the day in Edinburgh—where he was entertained at a splendidly successful dinner. This picture of "Christopher North" is vivid and well worth preserving:

"Walking up and down the hall of the courts of law (which was full of advocates, writers to the signet, clerks, and idlers) was a tall, burly, handsome man of eight and fifty, with a gait like O'Connell's, the bluest eye you can imagine, and long hair—longer than mine—falling down in a wild way under the broad brim of his hat. He had on a surtout coat, a blue checked shirt; the collar standing up, and kept in its place with a wisp of black neckerchief; no waistcoat; and a large pocket-handkerchief thrust into his breast, which was all broad and open. At his heels followed a wiry, sharp-eyed, shaggy devil of a terrier, dogging his steps as he went slashing up and down, now with one man beside him, now with another, and now quite alone, but always at a fast, rolling pace, with his head in the air, and his eyes as wide open as he could get them. I guessed it was Wilson, and it was. A bright, clear complexioned, mountain looking fellow, he looks as though he had just come down from the Highlands, and had never in his life taken pen in hand. But he has had an attack of paralysis in his right arm, within this month. He winced when I shook hands with him; and once or twice when we were walking up and down, slipped as if he had stumbled on a piece of orange peel. He is a great fellow to look at, and to talk to; and, if you could divest your mind of the actual Scott, is just the figure you would put in his place."

There follow some capital pictures of travel and adventures in the Highlands; but the reader will hasten on eagerly to the American trip in 1842, the story of which closes the book—reviving many snatches of "notes" which for various reasons it was not considered expedient to publish at the time. We close with a passage describing his welcome in Boston, in which, if there is a trace of natural exultation, there is also proof that Dickens did not lightly interpret the deep significance of that marvellous popular appreciation which had made his name, ere his thirtieth birthday, a "household word" around the whole globe.

"How can I give you the faintest notion of my reception here; of the crowds that pour in and out the whole day; of the people that line the streets when I go out; of the cheering when I went to the theatre; of the copies of verses, letters of congratulation, welcomes of all kinds, balls, dinners, assemblies without end? . . . But what can I tell you about any of these things which will give you the slightest notion of the enthusiastic greeting they give me, or the cry that runs through the whole country? I have had deputations from the Far West, who have come from more than two thousand miles distance; from the lakes, the rivers, the back-woods, the log-houses, the cities, factories, villages, and towns. Authorities from nearly all the States have written to me. I have heard from the universities, congress, senate, and bodies, public and private, of every sort and kind. 'It is no nonsense, and no common feeling,' wrote Dr. Channing to me yesterday. 'It is all heart. There never was, and never will be, such a triumph.' And it is a good thing, is it not, . . . to find those fancies it has given me and you the greatest satisfaction to think of, at the core of it all? It makes my heart quieter, and me a more retiring, sober, tranquil man to watch the effect of those thoughts in all this noise and hurry, even than if I sat, pen in hand, to put them down for the first time. I feel, in the best aspects of this welcome, something of the presence and influence of that spirit which directs my life, and through a heavy sorrow has pointed upwards with unchanging finger for more than four years past. And if I know my heart, not twenty times this praise would move me to an act of folly." . . .

THE STATE OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—As communications from this Club appear to be acceptable, I hope you will allow me, as an old Whig, and the son of an old Whig, to protest against certain utterances which have found a vent in your columns being taken as a true exposition of Whig doctrines. The Whigs, as I read their history, have always striven to place themselves at the head of the Liberal party by the support of measures tending to raise the political and social *status* of the people, and, although imbued with sufficient of the Conservative spirit so prevalent in England to restrain them from attacking ancient institutions which, though of no utility, are practically harmless, their most eminent leaders have never hesitated to apply the axe vigorously to abuses, however hallowed by antiquity. This junction of the most able, the highest educated, and generally the wealthiest and highest born of our aristocracy with the popular party throughout the country has been of inestimable service in directing and restraining the ardent course of Democracy which is now so apparent in European society, and which, though it seems to be the inevitable growth of diffused education, at no time more than the present requires wise and conscientious leaders. No politician who has watched Communistic and International movements and literature can fail to acknowledge that revolutionary and anarchic notions of the crudest character are seething in the public bosom, which may at any moment find a vent in acts of violence and attempts to subvert all the recognized pillars of society; and if in England, where at least as much political power is vested in the people as any where in Europe, a conviction happily pervades the masses that all which really tends to the welfare of the people can be attained through the peaceful paths of legislation, to what is this satisfactory feeling attributable? I boldly affirm to the presence of a man like Mr. Gladstone at the helm.

But the Whigs as a party have constantly lagged behind their intellectual leaders; as a body of independent well-to-do gentlemen, they give free utterance to their opinions, and these opinions, it may be observed, are usually more in accordance with the doctrines of their fathers than with the natural development of the principles which the course of time brings about. But, besides this, the Whig party are noted by two grand defects, from which their rivals, the Conservatives, are creditably free. First, an aristocratic objection to new blood, and a received belief that the leadership of the party is only properly vested in one of the so-called Revolution families; secondly, the tendency of Whigs to split off from their party and become Conservatives under the influences of age, disappointed ambition, or, perhaps more frequent still, gratified ambition.

Both of these tendencies are to my mind plainly apparent in the letters of your correspondents. But, without developing this view, I desire to ask, to what practical conclusion do they tend? Clearly only to one or other of the following,—Either the substitution of a Whig leader of the *vieille roche* for Mr. Gladstone or the formation of a Coalition Government under some such colourless man as Lord Derby.

But can anything be more visionary than either of these schemes? Whig leaders of eminence were never so inconsiderable—*pondere vel numero*—as at the present moment. No one man of the party in the House of Commons can be pointed out as fit either to lead the House or to present any *prestige* to the country.

Is a Coalition Government more likely to succeed—Coalition, always so hateful to English constituencies? But granted that, by aid of discontented Whigs, united publicans, and an Irish tail of Home Rulers, such a Government obtained a majority, could it last three months? And if it did, is there any transition Government which the more astute friends of Democracy would delight to see in power rather than one which, comprising all the hesitating and compromising minds of the front benches on either side, should send all the vigorous thinkers of the country into the ranks of Opposition.

The plain truth is, Sir, fashionable society, whether Whig or Tory, does not like Mr. Gladstone, and if the London Clubs were polled this feeling would be made very manifest. But, happily, fashionable society does not govern public opinion, which springs from a thousand sources, and which is fostered by discussions such as you admit into your columns. But it is astonishing how very ignorant of it the highest classes, whom one might naturally suppose to be the best informed, often prove themselves to be.

The opinions of the Clubs on Mr. Gladstone, I firmly believe, are not the reflection of the opinions of the people.—I am, &c.,

AN OLD WHIG.

Brooks's, Dec. 6.

CORNELIUS O'DOWD tells a story of an Irishman, bound over to keep the peace against all her Majesty's subjects, exclaiming, "Then Heaven help the first foreigner I meet!"

A SON of the Emerald Isle, meeting a countryman whose face was not perfectly remembered, after saluting him most cordially, inquired his name. "Walsh," said the gentleman. "Walsh—Walsh," responded Paddy; "are they from Dublin? I know two ould maids there of that name. Was either of them your mother?"

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Its unequalled efficacy in diseases of the chest is thus described by Dr. Wandby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary: "I can take Dr. de Jongh's Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms, and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd December 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY.
KURRACHEE.
LAHORE.
HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
AGRA.
SHANGHAI.
EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 13th October 1871.

FOR SALE.

WEIR'S SEWING MACHINES,

JUST LANDED.

WEIR'S SEWING MACHINES	Rs. 32 complete.
MAHOGANY CABINETS	8
WALNUT	10
PACKING CASE, EXTRA	1

Sole Agents—MESSRS. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,

Fresh; of full bouquet; of a fine dark colour; and free from cracks.

These FINE CHEROOTS are only at their best when new or nearly so. For sending home they ought to be packed in tin as drying renders them odourless and brittle.

We commend the lot now received to Smokers. The Tobacco is surpassed by none grown.

Office	Smallest
Burmah	Second size
Havannah	Third "
Leisure Hour	Fourth "

In boxes of 100, 250, or 500.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.)

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
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William Forbes Skene, Esq., W.S., LL.D.
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William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
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SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER PALMER, & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES,
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

LONDON HOUSES:
MARK LANE, CITY, AND COCKSPUR STREET, STRAND.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.

C. P. & Co. have the pleasure of submitting a Revised Abstract of their well-known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

DRY CHAMPAGNES— Rs. 40*+, Rs. 36*, Rs. 30*.
Ditto MAGNUMS— Rs. 80.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33. Rs. 38.
PORTS— Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
HAUT SAUTERNES— Rs. 23*.
BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*.
MACON— Rs. 21.
NUITS— Rs. 26.
CHABLIS— Rs. 26*.
BRAUNBERGER— Rs. 25-8*.
FORSTER TRAMINER Rs. 34.
JOHANNISBERGER—Rs. 42*.
RUDESHEIMER— Rs. 27*.
MARCOBRUNER— Rs. 34.
OCHHEIMER— Rs. 24*.
STEIN WEIN— Rs. 20.
COGNAC— Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8.
RUM—Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8.
GENEVA—Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*.
BITTERS—Rs. 20.
MARSALA—Rs. 16.
MADEIRA—Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for Tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*. Those marked (+) shortly to arrive.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c. shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steam-ship Store Contracts entered into. Full particulars and detailed descriptive Price Lists to be obtained at our Offices,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

We have received, ex ROODEE, a further consignment of this brand.

Cases containing 1 doz. Quarts .... Rs. 40 each.
Ditto 2 " Pints .... 43 "

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1871.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE, and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE, duly registered, bearing their signature. Trial Shipments are suggested.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

WINES.

			Rs.
PORT WINE, Old, full-bodied, by direct importation from Oporto	per Dozen		24
SHERRY, very Dry,—Green Seal, from Butler & Son	"		25
Do. Stout, Rich,—Red Seal	"		27
Do. Extra fine, Dry,—Yellow Seal	"		30
Do. Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres	"		20

CLARET.

By TH. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux.

MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	per Dozen	Quarts	16
ST. JULIEN do. do	"	"	18
MUSCAT, Superfine	"	Pints	16
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	"	Quarts	21
CHABLIS do. do	"	"	18

GERMAN WINES.

By H. & G. HIRSCH, of Mayence-on-the-Rhine.

STILL HOCK.

HOCHHEIMER, 1862	per dozen	Quarts	40
MARCOBRUNNER, 1865	"	"	35
NEROBERGER	"	"	35
RAUENTHALER	"	"	32
RUDESHEIMER	"	"	24
NIERSTEINER	"	"	21
RODENHEIMER	"	"	18
RIESLING	"	"	15

CHAMPAGNE.

SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vaubau Freres	per Dozen	Quarts	30
Do. do	"	Pints	16

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

NONPAREIL	per Dozen	Quarts	28
Do.	"	Pints	15

COGNAC VIEUX.

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S CELEBRATED Brand	per Dozen	Quarts	24

J. NEUBERG.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s WINE ADVERTISEMENTS.

KINLOCH'S AMONTILLADO.—Indescribably soft, A standard Wine. Rs. 32. Five per cent. on three dozens.

KINLOCH'S REFORM SHERRY.—Another shipment of this favorite Wine just landed ex "Saladin." Rs. 18.

KINLOCH'S FINE OLD PORT.—The taste of Messrs. Kinloch & Co. shines very conspicuously in the selection of this Wine. Quarts, Rs. 25. Pints, Rs. 13.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—From J. J. BORDES, the sole authorised shipper. In very fine order. Quarts, Rs. 36. Pints, Rs. 19.

KINLOCH'S CHAMPAGNE.—Numerous enquirers will be glad to learn that this fine Wine is again in stock. Its increasing reputation has induced the shippers to make larger consignments. Few Wines in this market match it. Quarts, Rs. 32. Pints, Rs. 17.

KEMP'S No. 1 BRANDY.—Rs. 38.

KEMP'S No. 2 BRANDY.—Rs. 27. No. 2 is a very fine spirit, believed to be superior to anything now in the market. No. 1 is probably equal to any Brandy that ever has, or will be, produced.

KINLOCH'S BRANDY.—Another of those choice Cognacs which the Undersigned are in the habit of importing. Rs. 30.

KEMP'S BURGUNDIES.—Of exquisite bouquet and flavour. A rare treat for Christmas.
Pommard, Rs. 16 per dozen.
Beaune, " 18 "

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—Rs. 9.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

Claret Cup made with the above is the most wholesome, delicious, and economical of all table beverages for this country.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

HOTELS.

FITZGERALD HOTEL AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 26, Parell Road, Byculla, Bombay, (Next to the Synagogue). Good accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the very best Brands.

A First-class Billiard Table on the premises.

CHARGES MODERATE.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRA[illegible] OOMS FOR
BYCULL[illegible]
and NOT for BOXES BUNGE[illegible]

WANTED.

REQUIRED, a SECRETARY (Brahmin or Hindoo), thoroughly familiar with English and Marathi writing and translation, for a Native Sirdar. The appointment being confidential, Certificates of Character are required.—Apply personally to D. S. KEMP & Co., 5, Elphinstone Circle.

SAJUNBHAI MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—GRADUATE WANTED.—An experienced GRADUATE of the Grant Medical College is WANTED for the above Dispensary.—Apply to the Undersigned, at No. 52, Shamaji Hassaji Street, on or before the 10th of January next. Duties to be taken on the 1st of February next. Good references will be required.

FAZUL NOOR MAHOMED,
Secretary and a Trustee to the Funds of this Dispensary.

Bombay, 23rd December 1871.

NOTICES.

NEW STOCK.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

Beg to inform their Constituents that they have RECEIVED

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF GOODS.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES.

		Rs.	a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz	10	0
	Fine Mixed Colours	11	0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14	0
	Fine Super Colours	16	0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz	16	0
	Fine Super Merino	16	0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4	0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20	0
	Fine Super India Gauze	26	0
SHIRTS	Badham's Oxford Cloth, six for	36	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool, six for	50	0
	Badham's Pure All Wool, six for	48	0
	Badham's French Cambric, six for	27	0
	Badham's White Zephyr Shirts, six for	30	8
COLLARS	Shakespeare, per doz	6	0
	Dux, per doz	6	8
	West End, per doz	6	8
	Pall Mall, per doz.	6	8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11	0
	Badham's Pure All Wool	18	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	18	0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22	0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30	0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22	0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Travelling Suits.	35	0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats.	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	12	8
	Ellwood's Drab Shell	5	8
	Black Felt Isis	6	8
	Black Felt Worthing	6	8
	Black Felt Derby	6	0
	Black Felt Cantab	6	0
	Drab Felt Cantab	6	8
HELMETS	Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	18	8
	White Helmets, for Civilians	16	8
	White Hunting Hats, Badham's	14	0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber	2	0
	Best Clarence	2	0
	Best Cantab	2	0
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2	12
	The Campbell Bow	1	8
	The Windsor's	2	8
	The Romal "Satin"	2	12
TIES	Black Eglinton	1	8
	Black Tom Thumb	1	8
	Coloured Eglinton	1	8
	Coloured Tom Thumb	1	4
	White Dress Ties	0	8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5	0
	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, Coloured Borders	5	0
	Fine Irish Cambric	10	0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).		
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.		
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Rugs, Straps, Bags, &c.		
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and instructions for self-measurement, sent on application.		

BADHAM AND CO.

JOONAS TYEB,

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR, AND CLOTHIER, HABIT MAKER, HATTER, AND HOSIER, &c., &c., &c.,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he is now receiving and selling his Fresh Goods for the Season, giving value and satisfaction unprecedented in India.

In the following lists the first Cash Column shows the LOWEST NET CASH PRICES for the Cheapest Goods, and the second, the prices of named articles of the VERY BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE; many at intermediate prices to be had at value unusually good:—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Super Black Dress Coats	32 8	to	65 0
" Frock "	32 8		65 0
" Dress Vests	5 8		12 0
" Doeskin Trousers	11 0		26 0
Fancy Coating Morning Coats	15 8		45 0
" " Vests	5 8		10 8
" Doeskin Trousers, extra	10 8		23 0
Whipcord Riding Trousers, strongly recommended	16 0		18 0
Tweed and Melton Morning and Shooting Coats	22 0		40 0
" " Vests			9 8
" Trousers	7 0		18 8
" D. B. Sacs	13 0		32 0
Fancy Vests, in great variety	4 8		13 0
Best Washing Cochin Cloth, checked and striped.			4 0
Best American Drill Trousers			3 8
" English " "			5 0
" Linen Drill " "			7 0
" Coloured Fancy "			10 0
Drill and Khakee Suits	8 0		23 0
Dress Dinner Jackets [best longcloth]	3 0		3 8
Ladies' Riding Habits	35 0		85 0

To Military and Naval Uniforms the best attention is given they are well got up, and sold at equally moderate prices.

HAT DEPARTMENT

Is well stocked with superior Goods from the best Manufacturers purchased with ready cash on the most favourable terms, and being sold off at the lowest possible profits, comprising—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Regulation Helmets and Chains			18 0
Ellwood and Christy's White Helmets	13 0	to	15 0
Ellwood's Hunting Hats			14 0
" Solar Topies			14 0
" Dress Hats (best silk)	10 0		12 0
Drab Shell Hats	4 0		6 0
Black and Drab Felt Hats	5 0		7 0
Paramatta Hats	5 0		6 0
Cork Hats	4 0		6 0
Tweed Hats	3 0		4 0
Blue and Coloured Balmoral Scotch Caps	2 8		4 0

Each of the above in all the prevailing and most fashionable Shapes.

HOSIERY.

TYEJ. B gives special attention to this department in every detail, and defies competition for excellency of Goods at his selling rates; he has always a good selection to choose from, and would beg to call attention to his Comfortable, Absorbing, and Unshrinkable Oxford Cloth Shirts, correctly cut, and so substantially made as to be almost proof against the ravages of the dhobies. Made to order, each Rs. 5-6, or per dozen, Rs. 60.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Silk and Wool Shirts, (each)	7 0	to	8 0
All-Wool (thoroughly shrunk), each	5 0		7 0
Dress Shirts	4 0		7 0
Plain Shirts, Good Longcloth			3 0
Print Shirts, Fancy Patterns	2 8		3 0
Merino Pants......Each, Rs. 4-6, or per dozen	48 0		
Lamb's Wool Pants, each	4 0		5 0
Merino Undershirts, per dozen	15 0		48 0
Merino Half Hose	12 0		15 0
Silk and Wool Undershirts	48 0		72 0
White Cotton Half Hose	4 0		9 0
Striped Cotton Half Hose	12 0		15 0
Brown Cotton Half Hose	7 0		9 0
Woollen Knickerbocker Hose	36 0		48 0
Best Threefold Linen Collars, all Shapes	4 8		5 0

Hemmed and Dressed Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties, Studs, Links, Braces, Belts, Clasps, Badges, Riding Gloves, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

TRUNK DEPARTMENT

Contains the cheapest and best assortment in Town, comprising—

Solid Leather.
Fancy Leather.
Air-tight Cases.
Coat and Uniform Cases.
Hat Cases.
Ladies' Overland.
Dress Boxes.
Courier Bags, Straps, &c.

By Best Makers, all sizes, conveniently and tastefully designed, and at very moderate prices.

FURNITURE.

A large assortment of English-made Easy Overland Chairs, of various shapes and prices, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12; Beds, Bedding, Quilts, Rugs, Scotch and Clan Tartan Mauds, English and Broach Damask Table Covers and Napkins, Towels, Curtains, &c., &c.

Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas and Sunshades, Walking Sticks, Best Riding and Hunting Whips, Spurs, Saddles, Knee Caps, &c.

Also a variety of New and Second-hand Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers of the best quality, are being daily sold at exceedingly

[illegible]NAS TYEB,
[illegible]UM STREET, FORT.

NOTICES.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Has much pleasure in announcing to the LADIES of BOMBAY, POONA, and OUT-STATIONS that an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK of MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY has just been opened at both her Establishments in Bombay and Poona.

HATS—Ladies' and Children's, handsomely trimmed in Straw and Felt; also untrimmed.
HATS—Handsome Millinery Hats.
BONNETS—In the Latest Style Millinery, Chip and Straw.
BONNETS—For Infants, in Satin and Silk.
FRISSETTES—The "Scarborough," &c., in all shades. Hair Nets to suit.
RIBBONS—Specially selected.
TRIMMINGS—The most Fashionable and various.
JACKETS—"La Polonaise," "Postillion," &c., in every variety of material.
SILKS AND SATINS—In soft shades, specially selected; also dark colours.
OUTFITS—Ladies' Underlinen, Stockings, Dressing Gowns, Cloaks, Boots, Slippers, &c., &c.
OUTFITS—Children's, complete.
COSTUMES—In "Satinue"—"Batiste" and "Mohair," in all colours and styles.
CRINOLINES—"Dolly Vardens," "Duplex," "Express," &c., &c.
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